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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Great City Parades Back NRA

America Records Coöperation

Los Angeles Registers Felons

Four Powers Concur on Arms

Geneva Expects Early Action

China Rechains Yellow River

NEW YORK CITY and Boston stage imposing demonstrations of popular loyalty to the purpose and power of the NRA. New York's parade of 250,000 representing all lines of industry and commerce, moves for more than 10 hours up Fifth Avenue between Washington Square and Central Park. The object lesson is taken very seriously by 2,000,000 cheering spectators who crowd sidewalks and windows. Preceding Boston's parade school children massed on the Common raise their hands and repeat after Mayor Curley their pledge to NRA. These two major cities typify the united support which every American city is giving to the effort of the National Administration to restore good times. There can be not one vestige of doubt as to the people's will—They ask only to be shown the way.

¶ Washington continues to have its not-unexpected difficulties in discovering the right way, in its various forms, and bringing it into operation. Robert P. Lamont resigns his high post as president of the American Iron and Steel Institute in protest against NRA regulation of steel. The banks are so slow in finding a way to finance business recovery that the Administration proposes to reach over the bankers' heads and make pay-roll loans direct to manufacturers and others. Only about one-half of the anticipated 5,000,000 have been moved from unemployment into jobs. Yet the effort grows stronger instead of weaker with obstacles—Washington was never more determined to lead along the right way.

¶ Americans are beginning to realize that they must help in the primary as well as in the secondary endeavor. They must help find the right way as well as supply the good will to carry it out. Not every citizen may sit in Washington councils, but each has his individual responsibility wherever he is. The right way is being sought on his account. He has the right and duty to aid in the seeking. This begins with faith. Today the demand is upon him for more than faith that the way can be followed to success when it is found; the demand is that his uplifted faith shall be a source of strength to those Washington councils which must consider and decide—His faith can know that only the right way is going to gain the right of way.

¶ Los Angeles plunges into its novel scheme for protection against gangsters. It begins arresting exconvicts who have failed to register with the sheriff under a new ordinance compelling such registration, with penalty of $500 fine and six months' imprisonment. Nearly all recent gangster crimes were led by former convicts. Los Angeles intends to know and watch every one of these men in its midst. Other cities will follow this promising experiment—Sojourners registered with the sheriff will initiate few daring crimes.

¶ France sees a large measure of agreement on disarmament being reached by the major powers. Paris understands that Italy has notified France it is willing to accept the French thesis of international control and supervision of armaments and the necessity of a trial period preceding actual disarming. Britain is said to be ready to accept the same position, and it has already been taken by the United States. The plan is expected to provide that Germany be allowed "prototypes" or samples of all arms allowed other nations as symbols of the equality it demands—All of which sounds like the nearest approach to a basic understanding yet achieved.

¶ But Italy, Britain and the United States hold views on details of the disarming plan to which France has not yet acceded. France hesitates to state in advance what arms reductions it will be willing to make if the trial period succeeds. Britain and Italy want a short trial period; France is favoring five years. France is reluctant to grant "prototypes" of all arms to Germany and demands assurance regarding the applying of sanctions to violators. Coming conferences at the Quai d'Orsay with agents of the other powers must compose difficult situations—Yet Geneva in October promises to see the Disarmament Conference ready for its first binding forward steps.

¶ China sees the runaway Yellow River forced back into its banks. In August floods broke the vast dike system and sent the river through the old channel it forsook in 1851, emptying into the Yellow Sea 600 miles from its rightful new mouth. With lower water, millions of men, women and children have replaced the dikes and reconfined China's second largest stream. The successful effort is an example to the rest of the world—China's people united to put the so-called stream of their life back upon its rightful course.

Poland's Hopes Symbolized By Port of Gdynia

Stands as Visible Sign of National Regeneration After World War

Cargoes Tax Quays

Friendly Gestures to Danzig Indicate Easier Situation in Trouble Spot

By Godfrey Lias

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GDYNIA, Poland—In one of the main streets of this town, which enters its teens next year, stands an oak tree that is many hundreds of years old. It was left there quite deliberately when the street was planned, round about 1926. It is in fact a symbol.

It was the only local monument the Poles could find of the far-off days before Frederick the Great of Prussia seized the now famous Polish Corridor.

Apart from this one burly bole and two or three fishermen's shacks, the whole of Gdynia is more modern than a mushroom township in the American middle West. Its white buildings have had no time to acquire the respectable grime of the veteran commercial campaigner. It is new to trade, new to the established ways of conservative traders, and not even marked on any except the most modern maps.

In spite of this, Gdynia already handles more than 5,000,000 tons of goods annually, and the figure is growing rapidly each year. Its quays have some of the most up-to-date equipment in the world. Ships can find their own way to the wharves without the help of a tugboat. There is a rice-cleaning factory, whose product feeds English mouths as well as Polish ones; one of the biggest cold-storage plants for eggs in the world; a large and efficient sugar factory; coal "grabs" of the latest pattern and countless other devices calculated to make the mouth of old Danzig water enviously 15 miles away across the other side of the Free City-Polish border.

Cotton Exchange Established

Throughout the brief span of the Polish port's existence, Gdynia and Danzig have been rivals. It has not been entirely Poland's doing that this is so. A few years ago, for instance, the Poles wished to start a cotton exchange to supply the needs of their textile mills at Lodz. The story is told that they approached the merchants of Danzig in the matter and met no response. There was already a cotton exchange at Hamburg, and Danzig

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Johnson Feels Sure Ford Is Complying With the Auto Code

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—Mr. Henry Ford is observing the fair practices provisions of the National Recovery Administration's automobile code, in the opinion of Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, national recovery administrator. Meanwhile the Government's policy with regard to him will continue one of "watchful waiting," General Johnson indicated.

"Mr. Ford is working under the code now," he said, when asked specifically here yesterday regarding the Ford status. "I don't know what the exact situation is, but at present he is working under the code."

General Johnson declared in reply to another question that should Mr Ford violate the provisions of the code, the Administration would "act," but he declined to say what form such action would take.

There are recalcitrants under the codes, General Johnson continued, but he felt that in many cases where they had failed to comply with the codes or with the President's reëmployment agreement, it was due largely to misunderstanding, misinterpretation of their code and the agreement and lack of information. Some of these recalcitrants are of national prominence he said, but his policy was to give them time before taking action against them.

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Things Present

If you drive a car, read the editorial "School Days and Traffic."

Those who pattern their pronunciation after Webster's will enjoy "A Close-up of Noah Webster" on the Young Folks' page.

Your Norwegian friend who is studying English may thank you for drawing to his attention the article and its translation on the Home Forum page.

In response to repeated requests, the Sundial article "Pray Without Ceasing" is reprinted today on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Friday brings the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," Hymnal Notes, a Geographical Cross-Word, and more Ad-O-Grams.

Dark Spots of British Slums Are for All to See, but Can Be Eliminated in Quick Time

Mobilization of Unemployed Building Trades Workers Together With Definite Plan of Housing Could Work Wonders

To hasten the ending of slums and herald a new deal for the tenement dweller, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR has made a world-wide survey of new and old housing, frankly depicting certain conditions. This is the fourth of six articles.

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Great Britain could, if it put its back into it, rid itself of slums overnight, so to speak.

If all the unemployed bricklayers, and plasterers, and carpenters, and decorators could be mobilized; if to their numbers could be added all the experts who, in housing societies and public utility societies, are red hot for reform; if the word to go forward could be given to this great working army—then the business of slum rehabilitation would be as good as accomplished. Building materials are cheap. Labor is plentiful. Why, then is there delay?

In answering this question, it is possible to base an excuse for the continued existence of slums in Great Britain upon finance, and the difficulties encountered in adjusting it. Or it is possible to found excuses upon an argument that, at a time of economic depression, slums comprise only a part of a vast general problem and can therefore command only a part of official concern.

The answer, however, which would probably come nearest the truth—although not many people would care to give it—could be summed up by explaining that slums persist because people in general have not yet fully awakened to the fact that the existence of them is a dark spot to a nation; that slums undermine the character of a nation, its physique, and the family life upon which its best traditions have been built; that they are wont to be the undoing of all the work of social reformers, and temperance reformers, and of the whole fabric of elementary education.

In Great Britain at the present time, scattered all over it, are dark spots. In most of the big towns, and perhaps to an even greater extent in the middle-sized towns, there are whole areas where living conditions

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Chicago Reduces Staff of Teachers In Economy Drive

Heavier Teaching Loads for Survivors After 1200 Lose Jobs

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 14—The teaching staff of the Chicago public schools was reduced by about 1200 members yesterday when the Board of Education put into effect one feature of its retrenchment program.

There was considerable shifting about and reassigning of teachers, but when the balance was drawn it was reported that 454 junior high school teachers were dismissed, 300 kindergarten teachers, 227 elementary household arts teachers, 192 elementary manual training teachers and 218 elementary physical education teachers had been dropped. As vacancies occur in the system, the dismissed teachers will be "reabsorbed," it was promised. Those who wish to study at Chicago Normal College will have leave of absence status.

Heavier teaching loads are imposed on the instructors who remain. High school teachers of academic subjects will be required to teach seven periods a day; teachers of shop work, commercial subjects and household arts, eight periods. One kindergarten teacher instead of two to a school will be the rule.

Elementary school principals will be required to supervise two schools instead of one. Due to this arrangement, 146 elementary school principals are placed on the waiting list or assigned to high school teaching positions.

Other demotions include an assistant superintendent, five district superintendents, who became high school principals, and six supervisors and directors, who are assigned to lower posts.

Despite this drastic action, which has been vigorously opposed in numerous community meetings and by civic organizations and educators, pay for Chicago teachers still remains the big problem. Salaries for the last half of January and the first half of February are just coming through in the form of warrants in anticipation of 1933 taxes.

World Series to Open Oct. 3, Magnates Rule

CHICAGO, Sept. 74 (AP)—The World Series of 1933 will open on Tuesday, Oct. 3, in the city winning the National League championship, presumably New York. This was decided today at a meeting presided over by Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, Commissioner of Baseball.

If the Giants win the National League flag, games will be played at the Polo Grounds, New York, Oct. 3 and 4, with the teams playing in Washington, the probable American League pennant winner, Oct. 5, 6 and 7. Should additional games be necessary, they will be played in New York on the following Sunday and Monday. All games will start at 1:30 p. m., E. S. T.

Twenty-three members of the Giants, with two coaches, and the same number of the Senators, also with two coaches, were named as eligible to compete in the series.

There will be no reduction in the price of tickets.

McAdoo to Visit Russia

NEW YORK, Sept., 14 (AP)—Senator William G. McAdoo, of California sailed yesterday for a European trip, during which he expects to visit the Soviet Union. The former Secretary of the Treasury said there was nothing official about his Russian visit.

Action of Italy Clears Obstacle To Arms Accord

Acceptance of Thesis of International Control Reported in Paris

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Sept. 14—There are significant indications today that a large measure of agreement has been reached on the problems of disarmament and central Europe, not only between France and Britain, but between France, Britain and Italy.

According to reports in usually well-informed quarters—which the Quai d'Orsay did not deny—the Italian Government has just notified France that it is willing to accept the French thesis of international control of armaments and furthermore the necessity for a trial period preceding any actual disarmament.

This important concession on the part of Italy is stated by Pertinax in the Echo de Paris—which as the organ of the army is generally reliably informed on such subjects—to be the kernel of a complete disarmament project just submitted to Paris through diplomatic channels. The plan is said to provide further for permitting Germany to possess "prototypes" or samples of all arms allowed to other nations as the symbol of the armament equality it demands.

Common Program Emerging.

Since it is understood that Britain also is now ready to accept the French demand for a trial period of arms control, observers here feel that Franco-British conversations here next week, and Franco-American and Italo-British talks which are expected to follow them have an excellent opportunity of resulting in France, Britain, Italy and the United States going to Gevena with something resembling a common program.

There is, however, no effort to pretend that absolute unity of view has been achieved or is possible of attainment. A number of definite differences exist France hesitates to

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Tammany Loses Financial Help If Tax Passes

Wall Street Threatens to Obtain Quarters in New Jersey

O'Brien Drops Grin

Boos From NRA Paraders Greet Him to Indicate Feeling on Tax

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—What Wall Street declares will be the swan song of the John P. O'Brien-Tammany mayoralty, with words by Mr. Samuel Untermyer, its special fiscal adviser, is scheduled to come out of the aldermanic board late this afternoon in the form of ratification of the six-point Untermyer tax program imposing among other levies two imposts on the New York Stock Exchange and one on the savings banks and insurance compaies.

How these imposts are regarded was shown today in the report, not denied in exchange quarters, that the nationally-known corporation law firm of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft have been engaged to study a scheme to transfer the major part of the New York security business to New Jersey.

Late yesterday afternoon phalanxes of stock exchange and curb exchange workers marching in the President's Day NRA parade booed Mayor O'Brien as they filed past the reviewing stand in front of the New York Public Library. It took the contingent 18 minutes to pass, which means that there were thousands in this parade unit.

Mayor Gets Boos

Mr. John F. Curry, Tammany chief, who stood beside the Mayor in the reviewing stand, could not ignore the purport of this demonstration, but he refused to comment on it.

The Mayor, on the other hand, the beaming expression gone from his face, and a crimson flush overspreading it as the chorus of boos continued, characterized the outburst as "disgraceful."

"Not only was it an insult to President Roosevelt and the NRA," he said, "but a direct insult to General Johnson. I feel it was inspired."

Other features of the new tax program to fund the city's emergency relief work and avoid default on maturing obligations on which the aldermen are expected to place the stamp of their approval, provide for a 50 per cent increase in water rates and a 5-cent levy on every taxicab fare.

These are the only two measures designed as permanent imposts, and, as the aldermanic body prepared to consider them this afternoon, the Greater New York Taxpayers' Association, the city's largest group of property owners, promised to assail the water rate increase in the courts on the ground that it was not a tax, but a commodity charge—and an excessive one.

Cry to 'Common People'

The boos and jeers with which the stock exchange and curb exchange paraders yesterday assailed the Mayor undeniably has stirred Tammany, as it is the second demonstration on a big scale which has met the administration's efforts to raise money by taxes.

The other outburst followed Mayor O'Brien's attempt to levy $30,000,000 in automobile and bridge toll imposts, and the public hostility to that program was so great that it was abandoned. The present revenue-producing bills are the ad-

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Still Hankering After Its Old Route

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

China's Changeable River

Course of Yellow River With Dotted Line Indicating Its Former Route to Yellow Sea.

Police Ordered To South Shore To Restrain Mobs

Cranberry Strikers Overturn Trucks—Worse Damage Threatened

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CARVER, Mass., Sept. 14—Every available man at the Bridgewater state police barracks has been ordered to the Cape Cod and South Shore section to prevent further rioting and sabotage by striking cranberry pickers. After a report of "clear skies" issued yesterday morning by police at Plymouth, trouble broke out again in the afternoon at Wareham and South Carver.

Brig.-Gen. Daniel H. Needham, head of the State Department of Public Safety, needed only the request of Gov. Joseph B. Ely to send his men in. "The situation is unique," General Needham said this morning, "in that these picketers didn't really strike, they didn't even go to work, and they won't let anyone else work. It is just a mob, bent on causing trouble."

Picketers Run Riot

Cranberry growers are apprehensive lest the strikers fire the screen houses or storage places after the crop has been harvested. Late yesterday afternoon and continuing into the night, picketers in cars and trucks ran riot between Onset, Wareham and Carver, intimidating and driving the working cranberry pickers out of the largest bogs. They overturned trucks loaded with berries and threatened to "return and do worse damage," if the nonunion pickers try to work for less wages than the union is demanding.

At the bog of the A. D. Makepeace Company strikers appeared first in 18 automobiles and scared the pickers off into the woods. Two unidentified persons were injured. The most serious trouble was at South Carver, where the cruising strikers engaged in a hand-to-hand battle with Mr. Edward Stanley, Chief of Police, head selectman and largest bog owner in town.

One Negro was injured slightly by a shot from Chief Stanley's shotgun, following which the strikers mobbed him and rolled him into a ditch, wrecking his car and spilling a truckload of cranberries over the road.

Strikers Arrested

Late last night after state troopers took charge, 61 strikers were arrested charged with being idle and disorderly, and taken to Wareham, where they are scheduled for arraignment today. So long as the picketers remain orderly, police are powerless to interfere, but so far threat of bodily injury has been the greatest weapon used by the strikers in spreading the trouble.

Interviewed last night, Mr. Daniel J. McIntosh of New Bedford said he intends extending the picketing across the Cape Cod Canal onto the arm of the cape, a region which so far has not been troubled. Left alone the pickers would not strike, but so far about 100 to 150 new members of the Cape Cod Cranberry Pickers' Union are being recruited daily. There are now nearly 1500 members, with 3500 pickers still nonmembers.

Displaying credentials, Mr. McIntosh said that he was authorized by the New Bedford branch of the American Federation of Labor as authorized provisional organizer to form a union of cranberry pickers. "Tomorrow," he said, "we intend starting a vigorous campaign for members on the arm of the cape. We are not armed and intend no violence."

General Needham, in reviewing the situation with Governor Ely, said that he sees no cause for alarm. State police will not tolerate rioting and sabotage. The strikers will be forced to use the only other means, appeal to the workers. The entire area is patrolled today by flying squadrons and radio equipped cruising cars.

Fight to Confine Yellow River In Old Course Won

Millions of Chinese Work To Coax Wayward Giant Back to Channel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Millions of Chinese men, women and children, pitting their combined strength against a great flooded river, have succeeded by the narrowest of margins in preventing the Yellow River from returning permanently to the old course which it left almost a century ago, in 1851.

This erratic river, second largest in China, has shifted its course completely several times during the centuries, and the millions who live along its banks in China's Great Plain have waged a perpetual struggle to keep the river in control. In August, this year, the swollen flood swept over the vast dike system, built since 1851, and poured back into the course it had left in that year, seeking its previous outlet in the Yellow Sea in Kiangsu Province, 600 miles south of its mouth for the last 80 years.

But the millions did not abandon the struggle. Although the river literally had departed from its bed, they worked valiantly to coax it back into the customary course, and help came to them just in time by a sudden drop in the flood tide. For weeks there were two Yellow rivers, one pursuing the old course, one the new. Then the new-old river, following the southern course, ceased flowing. In the old bed flood waters will stand all through this winter to mark the end of the struggle and the narrow margin of the victory.

An American engineer, Mr. John R. Freeman, has described the "training" of the Yellow River as the most interesting and important hydraulic engineering problem in the world.

Mr. O. J. Todd, assistant to Mr. Freeman, declares that the river can be kept in a definite course by a combination of ancient Chinese and modern Occidental methods. But he adds that successful control must be under a genuinely national river commission. Unless the various provinces through which the river runs are united in their effort, little of permanent importance can be accomplished.

The river's threat to return to its old course this summer may provide the stimulus necessary to form a national control commission with money sufficient to carry out the vast engineering project recommended by Mr. Todd and other engineers who have surveyed the problem. For there is no assurance that the river may not decide to "jump" its banks again next summer, and the dikes, weakened by this year's floods, would provide less protection.

The Government at Nanking, which has already approved a project for control of the Huai River, which is intimately connected with the Yellow River system, is endeavoring to interest all provinces concerned in the problem.

Post-Office Exploring Party Waits Sign 'Fair and Warmer'

The report that the edelweiss is growing in the crevices of the granite mountain that lifts its head majestically above Post Office Square cannot be confirmed. The secrets of the $6,000,000 Boston peak in the federal range are held inviolable behind the locked doors of the elevators that would make accessible the heights of Boston's new Post Office.

For the Congressional winter has settled in. When the harvest of appropriations for building and erection was made Congress forgot to make an appropriation to keep the trails open, in other words, to keep the elevators in operation. Hence the mystery surrounding what may lie up there 20 stories above the street.

Tales of existing conditions come down from the dizzy heights to the crowded street on the lips of hardy climbers who have made the ascent despite the threatening rigors of height and climate. But not all of these yarns can be accepted without question.

Those who know something of the nature of the peaks and heights are on hand to discount some of the wild reports brought to earth by returning argonauts. Thus, when an overalled Jason reached the sidewalk and gasped, "There's gold in them thar hails," the engineer with the blue-prints was there to explode the rumor and still the brief excitement that thrilled the crowd.

"He saw the bronze doors up on the fifteenth floor," he explained, and quiet settled down on the street once more.

A prospector sent out from Young's Hotel, where the United States courts are now quartered, bravely entered the building and flung himself dauntlessly at the forbidding stairs. The crowd below waited long and breathlessly for his return. Surely he would bring back some thrilling epic.

He came back eventually, breathed deeply a few times, and reported, "I couldn't get above the sixteenth floor. Winter has settled in up there. The fifteenth story is sheathed with ice."

"Hallucination!" snapped the man with blue prints. "Probably caused by the altitude. "What he saw was the pale green and white marble up there."

Doubting ones carried away by the glamour of the story brought back by the pioneer approached the weather bureau for confirmation. The weather bureau could not help them. Their new station is up there on the nineteenth floor, and the congressional winter has cut them off from their observations. They refused to make a statement as to the possibility of ice formations at that altitude.

Boston's only hope today is that a warm Chinook wind in the shape of a Government allotment to put four elevators into operation and break the grip of mystery that reigns in the heights that tower above the square. In the meantime the various government agencies and departments sit in the midst of their packed belongings, waiting to take the trail toward the mountain when the word goes forth that the elevators are thawed out and the trails open.

Roosevelt Favors Federal Pay Rise

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 — The Federal Government intends to do its part in the general effort toward increased wages. President Roosevelt expects soon to call down the 15 per cent pay cut which governmental workers took this spring.

Indeed the Government pay cut alongside the vigorous appeals of the NRA for higher wages was producing an anomaly which could not continue long. In a talk with Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, the Chief Executive explained that he hoped the salary adjustment could be made soon, expressed dissatisfaction with the cost-of-living index on which the last pay-cut was based, and generally indicated that speedy relief for government workers is likely.

The President has already ordered preparation of a new index figure bringing costs of living down to date. The percentage of cut is based on the difference between 1928 and current living cost indices. The last cut was based on July 1, but already prices have gone booming in Washington

New Uniform for Goering

BERLIN, Sept. 14 (AP)—Herr Hermann Goering, Prussian Premier and Interior Minister and Reichsminister without portfolio, today added a police general's uniform to his already large wardrobe. He previously was entitled to wear the uniforms of an infantry general and air minister

President Acts To Halt Strikes In Coal Fields

Moves When Pinchot Tells Him State Cannot Cope With Situation

Shootings Take Place

Soft Coal Men Suddenly Submit Code, Anticipating Action by Johnson

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14—With bloodshed in Pennsylvania emphasizing the rapidly mounting seriousness of the soft coal strike induced by delay over completion of a code, President Roosevelt today decided that the time had come for action.

Simultaneously, soft coal operators hastened to submit a new code of their own—a development which for a short time held the stage and may yet offer a basis of agreement—but it was swiftly overshadowed by the dramatic arrival in mid-forenoon of Gov. Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania at the White House and President Roosevelt's forceful intervention.

Immediately after conferring with Gov. Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania, who informed him that he could not be responsible for the outcome if the code for the bituminous coal industry is not signed tonight, the President dispatched representatives of the Labor and Justice Departments to the strike area, sent for Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator, and let it be known that action could be expected immediately.

The following statement was issued by the White House five minutes after Governor Pinchot's departure:

"The Departments of Labor and Justice, by direction of the Secretary of Labor and the Attorney-General, have sent representatives to Uniontown to coöperate with Governor Pinchot's representatives. They have been instructed to investigate at once and report on this morning's shooting. We should get their reports this evening.

Will See General Johnson

"The President will confer with General Johnson and expects to make an announcement on the coal code late today. He feels that the time has come, after weeks of delay, to get definite action."

Although encouraged by the President's action, Governor Pinchot held himself in readiness to declare martial law through the strike area, saying that whether he acted would depend on the situation.

After the conference he said information was being collected for him at the moment and he expected to have it this afternoon. He added that he would keep in constant touch with the situation from here.

Immediately before going into the conference, the Governor indicated that he regarded the labor situation in the coal fields with extreme alarm. Demanding immediate completion of the code if even more serious difficulties are to be avoided, he held the operators to be solely responsible for the trouble.

The rapidly developing situation gave the Administration the upper hand in the coal situation and vastly strengthened the NRA's position in the event it becomes necessary to impose a code on the industry by Presidential fiat. The patience exhibited by General Johnson in seeking to arrive at a voluntary agreement with the operators protects him from any possible charge of being dictatorial, while at the same time putting the operators in the light of having precipitated bloodshed and riots through their dilatory tactics.

Operators Submit Code

The only opportunity left for the operators to save their face lies in the fact that at an early hour this morning they unexpectedly presented the NRA with a code which the drafting committee of 18 had unanimously approved. Provided this code is satisfactory to the Administration they may have the satisfaction of having voluntarily submitted a code before White House pressure was exerted.

The operators' code not only preceded Governor Pinchot's conference with the President by a bare hour, but it also was submitted to NRA officials just as Mr. K. M. Simpson, deputy administrator in charge of coal, and Mr. Donald Richberg, chief counsel of the NRA, were about to present a new NRA version of a proper coal code to the operators.

Also today a code of fair practices for retail merchants of the country approached final stages of preparation.

A tentative draft of a master code for all retail merchants, including druggists, was yesterday completed by Mr. Arthur O. Whiteside, deputy administrator of the NRA, and today was being reviewed by retailers whose business practices of many years' standing are likely to be revolutionized by the document.

More than anything else the tentative draft throws into sharp relief the highly questionable practices which have characterized American retail merchandising during past years, practices which Congress has unsuccessfully sought to remedy and which still may prove too tenacious for even the NRA.

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Federal National Bank Inquiry Is Resumed by Jury

New Evidence Uncovered by Federal Investigators Is Presented

Crumbled remains of the Federal National Bank are under the microscope today.

Startling evidence is expected to be presented in secret to the federal grand jury in the next two weeks, as Mr. Irving G. McCann, Special Assistant Attorney-General, unfolds the tangled skein of banking malpractice, which he has been deciphering for several months.

Underneath all the evidence twine the devious subterranean channels of political intrigue which are alleged to have undermined the stability of the bank.

Mr. McCann has been working late nights preparing evidence which has been very recently uncovered. It is understood that developments of far-reaching significance have been brought to a head by investigators, in time to be submitted as the basis for indictments.

Back in mid-August, when Daniel C. Mulloney, former president of the Federal National Bank, was secretly indicted for the alleged misapplication of nearly $100,000 of the bank's funds, the federal officials indicated that they had only opened the first act of the drama, and that real "bombshells" could be looked for as the grand jury finishes its work.

Investigators revealed that in one case about $1,000,000 was put to nefarious uses by means of straw and dummy notes. They expect that the details, to be presented to the grand jury, will rank among the most amazing exposures in the recent history of banking.

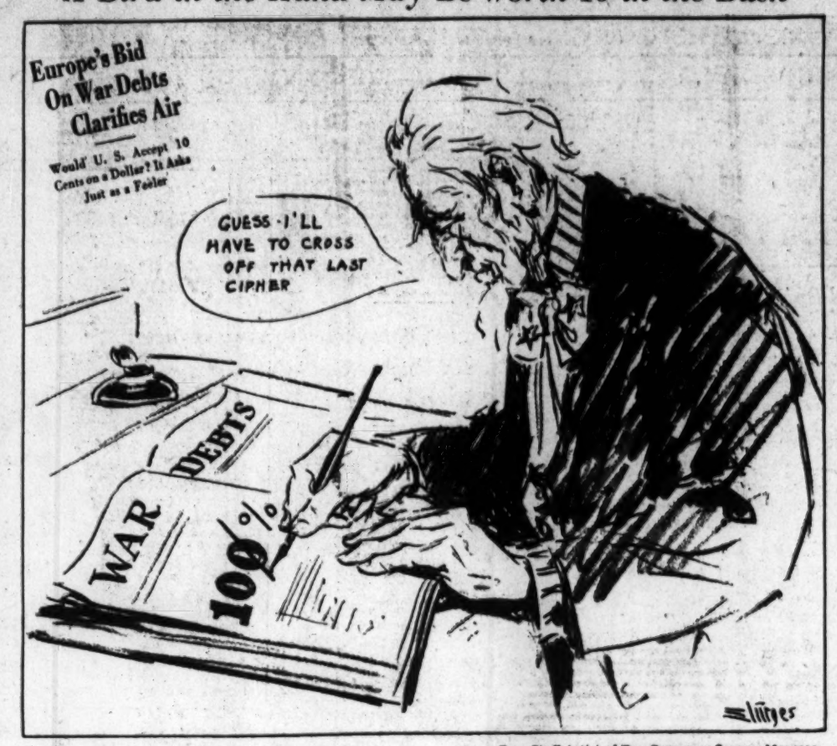
All of the irregularities never will be known, they say. Intricacies almost rival those of the Insull empire in the public utility field, where the most penetrating intelligence of America's banking houses was unable to cleave open the maze of darkly-hidden transactions. Eight affiliates of the Federal National were involved.

Even Homer S. Cummings, attorney-general, has been keeping a vigilant eye on developments from Washington. Recently, he called Mr. McCann down to confer with him on the social significance of the investigation.

Those in the know say that the Federal National was the politicians' bank in the city. Although city funds were removed from the former Atlantic National Bank before its run, it is stated, city funds were not taken out of the Federal National when it was growing progressively weaker. Those funds, therefore, were largely lost when the bank failed.

The evidence is expected, in part at least, to inform the grand jury of the connections between banking and politics. It is also expected that political opponents of persons under suspicion will do all in their power to make capital out of such information as is revealed.

A Bird in the Hand May Be Worth 10 in the Bush


Europe's Bid On War Debts Clarifies Air
Would U. S. Accept 10 Cents on a Dollar? It Asks Just as a Feeler
GUESS I'LL HAVE TO CROSS OFF THAT LAST CIPHER
WAR DEBTS
100%
Lutyes

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Germany's Token Of New Deal Called Akin to Blue Eagle

Dr. Dexter Says Same Hopeful Feeling Exists in Both Nations

The American Blue Eagle and the German Swastika have a good deal in common, Dr. Robert C. Dexter declared yesterday, as he raised his voice above the din of an NRA parade, tooting and blaring its way past the Beacon Street offices of the American Unitarian Association, for which he has been secretary of the department of social relations since 1927.

Dr. Dexter, who was one of the professors sent abroad in 1926, for research in international cooperation, by the Carnegie Foundation for International Peace, has just returned from another European trip. His brief visits to Denmark and Holland gave him the impression of renewed confidence on the part of the general public, although in Belgium he felt there was an unrest similar to that which prevailed in the United States in the spring.

Most of his time and attention were devoted to Germany. What impressed him more than anything else, he stated, was the feeling of new hope in the average German which had been utterly lacking when he was in Germany two years ago. "It is the same feeling," he remarked, "as that which exists in America, among the rank and file. You see a Blue Eagle here as often as you see a Swastika in Germany.

Reason for Hitler Support

"The reason for about 90 per cent of the German people supporting Hitler is the same which has made it possible for Roosevelt to carry out his new Recovery Act. For several years things had been going from bad to worse. Then someone came along who did something. Whether it was a good thing or not, people could see results.

"Men have been given employment. Young people have been taken off the streets and put into camps such as our own reforestation camps. More people are at work, and while conditions are still bad there is a tremendous faith everywhere, even among the wretchedly poor, in the Hitler régime.

"Without question there is in Germany today an undercurrent of Communist agitation, and Germany's neighbors are somewhat worried on that account. The Danes with whom I talked, although not in sympathy with Hitler, feared that the failure of his régime would result in warfare through Communist uprising.

Affiliated with Communists

"On asking men prominent in the Nazi Party if a man's being a Jew automatically makes him an enemy, they said no, but a great many of the Jews had been affiliated with the Communists, under the democratic régime, and that Germany was in such a state she needed the unqualified support of all the people. They feel they are waging a war against the Communist and against prejudice on the part of other nations, but particularly against the former. Anyone who offers the slightest opposition to the Hitler régime is considered an enemy.

"I saw no instances of violence myself, and while undoubtedly there have been a great many, it is only fair to say that I think accounts in foreign newspapers have been exaggerated.

"In the main the leaders do not wish for persecutions of physical violence, but they have found it hard to curb excesses because of foreign statements. The students in the colleges are strongly pro-Hitler, due no doubt to the difficulties they have encountered in obtaining positions when graduated."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy, probably with light showers tonight. Friday partly cloudy, not much change in temperature. Gentle to moderate northerly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain tonight, ending Friday morning. Little change in temperature.

Vermont: Rain tonight. Friday probably fair. Not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northeast or east winds, fresh at times over northern portion; overcast weather, and rain tonight and probably Friday morning.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	70	72	Minneapolis	50	70
Bismarck	46	78	Montreal	42	62
Boston	57	75	Nantucket	60	72
Buffalo	52	70	New Orleans	80	90
Charleston	80	88	New York	62	70
Chicago	58	64	Norfolk, Va.	78	84
Cincinnati	70	80	North Platte	54	74
Denver	52	64	Philadelphia	58	70
Dodge City	52	68	Phoenix, Ariz.	76	96
Eastport, Me.	50	66	Pittsburgh	70	78
Hatteras	84	88	Portland, Me.	54	66
Honolulu, T.H.	76	..	Raleigh	72	82
7p.m., Sept. 13	..	82	St. Louis	70	92
Helena, Mont.	50	80	Salt Lake City	58	84
Huron, S. D.	50	78	San Francisco	52	62
Jacksonville	78	92	Santa Fe, N.M.	54	68
Kansas City	58	76	Seattle	54	60
Key West	82	88	Tampa	78	92
Los Angeles	56	70	Washington	66	70
Memphis	76	88	Williston, N.D.	54	78
Miami, Fla.	80	86			

A—9 a. m., Sept. 14.
B—Maximum Sept. 13.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 8:07 p. m., Friday 8:45 a. m.
Height of tides 8.5 feet, 7.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7.38 p. m.

Louisiana Convicts Retaken

MARKSVILLE, La., Sept. 14 (AP)—Two of the 11 convicts who escaped from Angola state penal farm last Sunday in a riot, were recaptured today near here after a gun battle with deputy sheriffs.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing as a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Dolly Copp Camp 'City of Tents' In White Mountains

National Forest Reserve Records as Many as 1000 Tourists Over Night

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEABODY VALLEY, N. H.—An Arab-like "city of tents" springs up in this peaceful valley each evening as darkness slides down the Presidential Range.

One thousand tourists desert New Hampshire's mountain roads for food and shelter. Out come stoves and "canvas homes" as the thousand pause for the night at Dolly Copp Camp. Then under the morning sun almost the entire city "melts" away.

This has been going on all summer—every year for some time. Dolly Copp Camp is said to be the most popular National Forest campsite in the East. Nestled under the shadow of New Hampshire's spectacular Presidential Range, this "canvas city" has drawn tourists from every state in the Union.

Already increasing popularity is forcing expansion of its 20-acre borders. In 1930, 20,000 camper-days were recorded. This expanded to 44,500 in 1932. This year it will exceed 50,000. A city of 378 tents has crowded into the area in one night.

Thus the United States Forest Service, under orders from Mr. James E. Scott, White Mountain National Forest Supervisor, started this week a survey of the use of Dolly Copp and 18 other camps under his control.

Mapping the Areas

A Forest Service man, with a C. C. C. boy or two, will be busy for the next few weeks surveying and mapping the areas. The result will be maps, 16 miles to the inch, on which future plans may be plotted. For more systematic use, Dolly Copp Camp may be divided into tent lots and each camper assigned to a special site. A small charge even may be made. Now the service is entirely free.

Although approximately 250 tents have been pitched nightly at Dolly Copp this year, even greater camper use is expected next summer. The drawing card will be a huge outdoor swimming pool just completed. The Culhan River—the camp water supply—feeds this pool through a dam and sluiceway. An eight-foot depth at one end allows diving. Shallow water at the opposite end makes children's bathing safe.

Another Dolly Copp magnet is a new one and one-half-mile trail from the camp to Mt. Madison's summit. Eleven picked New Hampshire Boy Scouts worked two months cutting this path, bridging mudholes and making the route attractive.

Plans already are under foot to make this Daniel Webster Scout Trail a nature trail. Various trees, flower and plant species will be marked, so trampers may learn while they hike.

The camp is as neat as a Dutch housekeeper's kitchen. Forty chemical sanitary units are provided. Garbage disposal is swift. Running water faucets are available. More than 200 crude stone fireplaces are scattered throughout the grounds.

Named After Dolly Copp

The camp is named after Dolly Copp, wife of an early New Hampshire settler. From 1831 to 1881, the Copp House, on the main north country road, was open to all travelers. Copp hospitality became famous.

After 1881 the home was deserted. The house disintegrated. But Copp hospitality remained a legend. Fifteen years ago a huge fireplace was erected on the homesite. Tourists then flooded into Dolly Copp Camp. The land, originally planned for homesites, became dotted with summer homes—tent type.

This year a stone shaft with a bronze tablet was erected by the campers in memory of Hayes and Dolly Copp. Also the cellar hole of their home was restored.

Some campers remain two or three weeks, some the entire summer. Many return year after year. Among these a community has been formed. First it developed to collect a camper fund for the tablet. Now it has no special function other than expression of the improvement desires of camp users.

Other White Mountain National Forest campsites are not as extensive as Dolly Copp Most of them accommodate 30 to 40 tents. Running water, fireplaces and chemical sanitation are provided. Maps showing the location of these camps and other information may be obtained from the office of the Forest Supervisor, United States Forest Service, Laconia, N. H.

Monitor's Radio News On New Time Sept. 25

"THE Monitor Views the News," regular daily radiocast of Monitor news, returns to standard time on Sept. 25 over Stations WBZ, WBZA and WIXAZ, and WHDH.

The midday radiocast from WBZ, now heard at 12:30 p. m., E. D. T., will be radiocast at 11:45 a. m., E. S. T., daily except Friday, when it will be transmitted at 12 o'clock, noon, E. S. T.

The daily evening radiocast over Station WHDH will continue as usual at 6 p. m.

Author Now Mayor of Malibu

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 14 (AP)—Mr. Edgar Rice Burroughs, novelist, is the new mayor of Malibu, fashionable movie beach resort. Mr. Burroughs was elected at a town meeting, while he was aboard the S. S. Antigua, bound for Panama on a short trip.

Power of Dictator Forecast for New Cuban President

HAVANA, Sept. 14 (AP)—President Grau San Martin worked today on a manifesto in which his confidants expected him to demand dictatorial powers for combatting disorders.

Opposed by veteran political leaders, plagued by labor troubles, and unable to pacify 500 officers who insist his predecessor be reinstated, the Executive was said, in palace circles, to be ready to cite reasons for iron-hand policies.

Police reserves, meanwhile, were held in readiness here. They were armed with rifles, but no reason for the action was announced.

At the same time rumors circulated that the army faces dissension in its ranks. Strikes continued in Antilla, Baguanos, Tacajo, Cristo and other Oriente Province towns with unrest prevalent.

Those who believed that the Executive will establish a dictatorship pointed out that his revolutionary Cabinet included nobody who participated in earlier mediation efforts and, backed by students, had embarked on an intensely nationalistic course.

Official pronouncements have attached primary importance to public order and the statement that American recognition will be extended only to a Cuban Government able to maintain peace.

In the National Hotel, whose employees quit after receiving threats of harm, the officers continued sweeping floors, making beds, operating elevators and otherwise serving themselves while, kept virtual prisoners by soldiers, they held out against President Grau San Martin and for the return of Dr. de Cespedes.

They issued a manifesto which said, in part:

"We have sought only the protection of our rights, and we are striving in every way possible to avoid (American) intervention.

"The officers . . . are determined to restore to power the constitutional Government of Dr. de Cespedes. Under the de Cespedes Government all could return honorably to their posts, in a country free from destructive elements, to carry out the highest ideals. . . .

"We call on those who have usurped power to restore it to those to whom it rightly belongs, so that Cuba may recuperate her personality and her place in the family of nations."

Circle, 20 Diamonds, $20 up
Diamond Solitaires, $50 up
Buy now before prices go higher.
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NEW YORK

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Girls say Pediforme Shoes worth jabbering about!
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Age range: $2.75 to $12.
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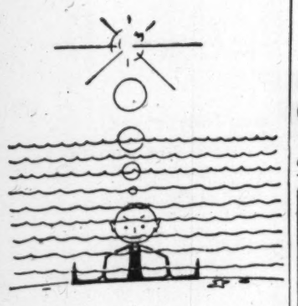
Surely it must have sunk into most men's consciousness that clothing prices have got to be higher!
Our current Clothing Clearance is such an easy way out!
Suits that were $40 to $65— **$30** now!
Suits that were $60 to $75— **$45** now!
Some Fall topcoats; also some Winter overcoats; "broken lots" that were $45, $50 and $55— **$28** now!
Our new Fall styles are ready whenever you are—including everything to complete a boy's outfit for school.
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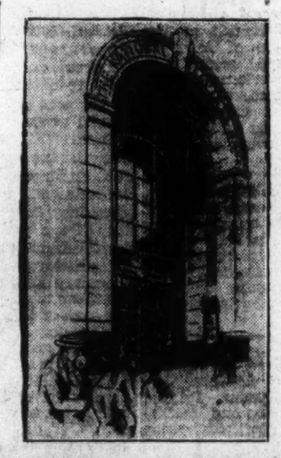
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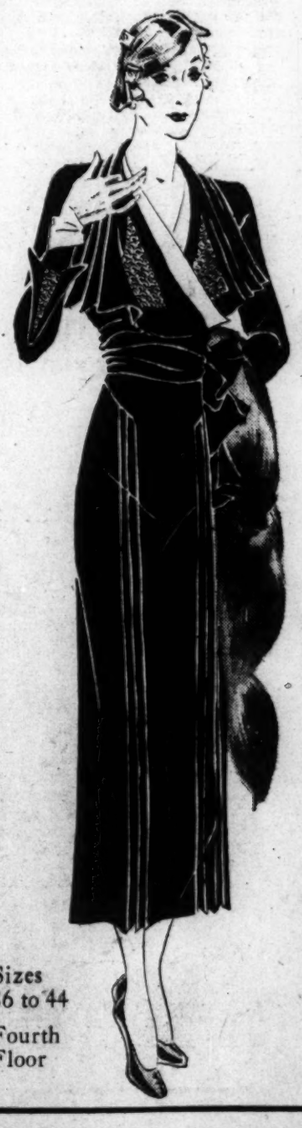
BOSTON
Smart Answers to "What Shall I Wear Now?"
Crepe Dresses

in Ribbed Sheers:
Pure Silk Failles:
Heavy Quality Canton:
Cheney's "Biacord"
16.75 to 23.75
Fine, flat furs draped in cowl necklines give a most luxurious touch to crepe afternoon models. Lustrous hand crocheted work, unusual at these prices, adds an expensive look. Cut velvet combines with crepe in formal afternoon dresses. Satin, perfectly matched to crepe, is very important in daytime dresses.
Just a Few Illustrations:
Bengaline follows slenderizing lines in a dress with single, lace trimmed rever. 22.75.
Cheney's "Biacord" is beautifully appliqued with small, matching satin flowers. 23.75.
Fine wool lace tops a dress of silk crepe. 16.75.
Braid, that cleverly simulates Persian, ornaments the revers of crepe dresses. 16.75
Sizes 36 to 44
Fourth Floor

State to Organize Drive for Buying Blue-Eagle Goods

House to House Canvass and Personal Pleas to Aid Recovery

Massachusetts NRA today catches its second wind.

Just as exhortations to 'Buy Now" begin to lose their impact by many repetitions, a new "Buy Now" campaign is announced by the State Recovery Board for Sept. 20. But this time, it means business.

A letter will arrive at the front door of every citizen in the State.

Woman will talk to woman, as organized groups start a check-up, and the question will not be "Will you buy?" but "What have you done? And what will you do?"

Drives and quotas will bring back memories of Liberty Loan days, indicators dressed up as with thermometers or clocks in red paint, showing those in the public squares how recovery is progressing.

Organization, say Massachusetts leaders, is to replace the haphazard general publicity which has been the rule during the first breathless days. Actual conversation between volunteer workers and consumers will take over the impersonal pleas of radio and press.

The newest point of attack is the problem of getting Blue Eagle employers themselves to buy only from code sources, as well as keeping their own hours and wages up to standard. If consumers can be made through this campaign to insist that everything they buy in a Blue Eagle store shall have come originally from producers who are under the code, then the effect of Blue Eagle buying will be multiplied.

Many cases have been reported to the Recovery Board where retail stores flying the NRA flag are purchasing their goods from sweatshops. Representatives of two consumer organizations have gone to several Boston stores with a request that they be allowed to examine their sources of supply, and were bluntly refused. Only one department store out of many said instantly that it has nothing to conceal, and opened up its purchasing books.

Therefore, announces the State Board, the coming campaign attacks the secondary defenses of the depression. "Buy Blue Eagle only if those you buy from do likewise," becomes the order of the day.

Meanwhile, there were cheers in district recovery headquarters this morning as the more-than-hoped-for news of direct pay roll loans to industry from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation came in from Washington.

It does not matter so much whether the country will actually have to draw upon such loans, it was explained; the mere fact that the President has expressed its intention of doing so, if necessary, is enough to bolster the courage of banks who are just on the point of deciding that it is going to be unpopular to stay overliquid.

Freer Bank Credit Sought

This announcement can be compared to the power of the Government to inflate the currency, they say. It amounts to a declaration from the President to the effect that freer credit is vitally needed and that if the banks do not open it up, the Government will step in.

The mere announcement is therefore expected to result in increased loans to small employers whose resources are about exhausted by their higher pay rolls.

Before this last and most drastic step of putting the Government in the banking business is taken, however, every effort will be made to convince the banks to accept new capital from the Government, and then expand on the new basis. The banks, it is shown, have no relish for seeing the Government exert further authority over banking operations. Therefore, action from them is expected confidently.

Events Tonight

Opening session, special class perparatory to State Certified Public Accountant examination, room 15, State House, 7:30.

American Institute of Banking, Women's Division, Buffet supper, Hotel Statler, 8.

Annual banquet, Savings Banks Association of Massachusetts, New Ocean House, Swampscott, 6:30; convention through Sept. 16.

Brockton Fair, Brockton; through Sept. 16

Monthly meeting, Young Men's Republican League of Boston; Mr. Carl A. Terry, chairman Republican State Committee, speaker; Richard's Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue, 8.

Theaters

Loew's Orpheum—"Turn Back the Clock," 12:30, 3:30, 6:35, 9:35 p. m.
Shubert—"Hold Your Horses," 8:10 p. m.
Metropolitan—"One Sunday Afternoon," 1:57, 4:44, 7:31, 10:18 p. m.
Tremont—"Brittle Heaven," 8:30 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

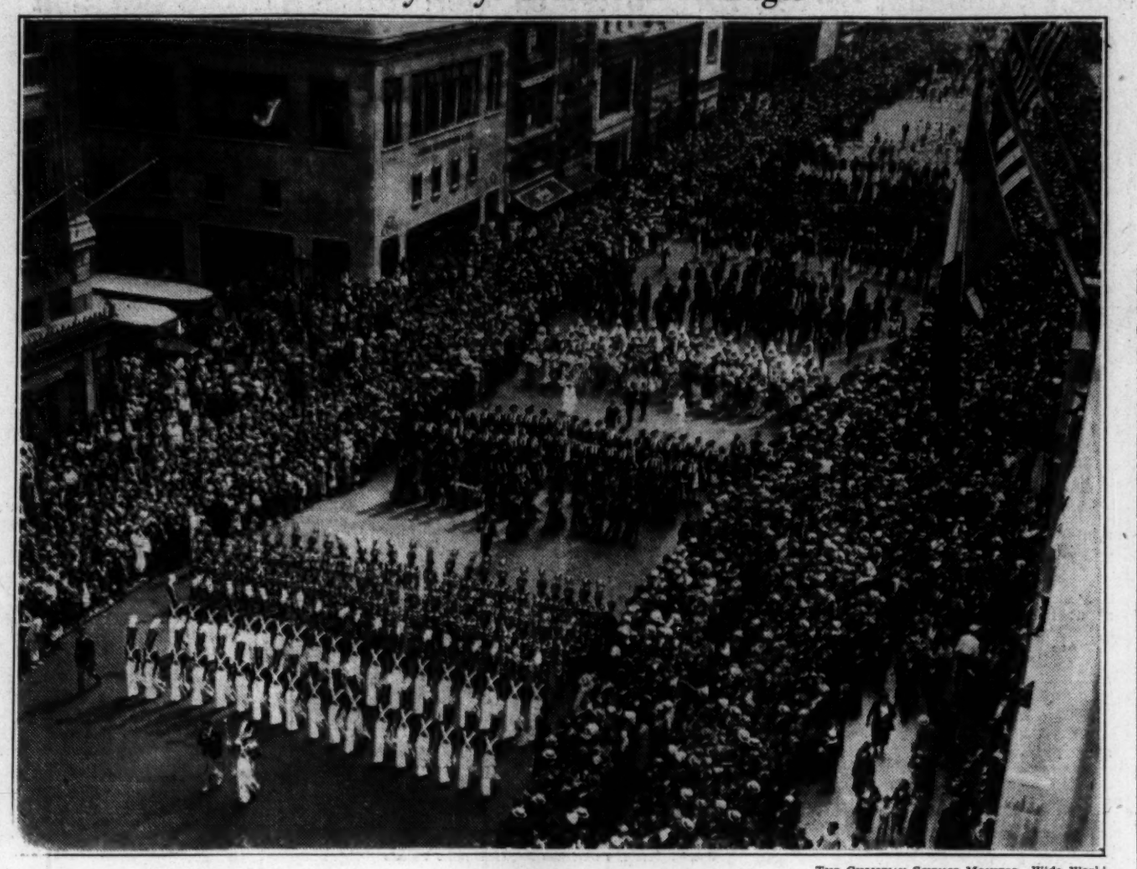
Conference, Savings Banks Association of Massachusetts, New Ocean House, Swampscott; through September 16.

Brockton Fair, Governor's day; evening, "The Burning of Rome"; Brockton; through Sept. 16.

Theaters

Loew's Orpheum—"Broadway to Hollywood."
Shubert—"Hold Your Horses," 8:10 p. m.
Tremont—"Brittle Heaven," 8:30 p. m.

A City Pays Tribute to an Eagle



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

New York's NRA Parade

Fifth Avenue Resounds to Tramp of 250,000 Marchers, City's Greatest Peace-Time Demonstration.

Bold Triumvirate Urged by Young To Put NRA Over

Labor, Capital and Consumer, He Says, Must Join for Common Good

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—Labor, capital and consumer must join in a bold but balanced triumvirate working for the common good if the national recovery program is to succeed, Mr. Owen D. Young, chairman of the board of the General Electric Company, declared here last night.

Mr. Young, a member of the general staff of the recovery campaign of New York City, radiocast his speech over an NBC radio hookup as part of the drive.

"Capital must lend its credit," he said, "labor must coöperate fairly, and consumers must supply their needs. We must all work together now for one end and one only, to push ourselves off the dead center of inaction. A good beginning has been made—we must continue on."

An ideal industry, from the standpoint of safe investment, profitable employment, and high quality products, he pointed out, is one into which so many people would like to put their savings that there is always an ample supply of capital, in good times and bad; one for which so many people would like to work that there is always an ample supply of labor, in good times and bad; and one whose product is so good in quality and low in price that the public will buy it, in good times and bad.

"Why haven't business men established these ideal concerns," he asked, "or at least a reasonable approximation of them?"

The answer, he noted, is that they have not been able to establish and enforce standards on an entire industry. They could not establish them, he said, because formerly the government frowned upon the necessary coöperation, and they could not enforce them because "there are always some people, even in good times, who will not honestly and whole-heartedly work in accordance with the rules." That, he explained, is why government must come to their aid. And that, he continued, "is the reason for the NRA."

"Profits and wages," he held, "must be in balance. I hear frequently, sometimes in high places, such slogans as "production for service instead of profit"—as if they were inconsistent with each other. They are not; they are mutually interdependent. One cannot be had without the other, and by and large each is a fair measure of the other.

"To get production, we must have both tools and labor. Tools are only another name for capital. Under any system there must be earnings enough to supply the tools and keep fit, just as there should be earnings enough to pay not only a living wage but a cultural wage. Any failure to do either in the long run means impaired service.

Capital which overreaches for profits; labor which overreaches for wages; or a public which overreaches for bargains, he held, "will all destroy each other."

"Helpful coöperation," he continued, "restraint in our demands on the part of all, and most of all, restraint on the part of overenthusiastic people who regard this as an opportunity to get their ideas across, are essential to the NRA program."

Concluding, Mr. Young appealed for "careful judgment, hard thinking, open consideration, and sympathy" as "the qualities which the President has the right to expect from us."

Profit of $500.000 On Young's Hotel, Commission Says

Curley Backed Project to Buy at Value Set by Assessment

Half a million dollars of "handsome profit" to promoters, from Mayor James M. Curley's proposed sale of Young's Hotel to the city, was dramatized yesterday in a blistering report of the Finance Commission.

More striking when reduced to a percentage basis, three real estate speculators would reap 250 per cent if the deal went through.

Promoters paid $200,000.

Mayor Curley wants to buy at $700,000.

"Profit" $500,000.

Moreover, announced the commission, purchase would be "of little advantage to the city at this time."

Not only that, said the report, but it may confidently be expected that not much time would pass before there would be a move with city approval to tear down the building and erect a modern office structure. Many contracts would thus be created.

"In our opinion," wrote the commission, "this is another case of the city being asked to pay a handsome profit to real estate speculators for property that will add to the taxpayers' burdens, and will be of little or no benefit to the city."

The Mayor, in his reply, disclaimed any knowledge of the price at which the three promoters got hold of the property. He flung out the fact that the hotel is assessed by the city at $1,300,000. This makes it a good bargain whatever the Finance Commission says, he declared.

The commission retorted that the assessment is, in their opinion, too high. Moreover, they charged that the three speculators had swapped the hotel in part for another building near by, and had obtained a substantial reduction in the assessment of the other building. However, it was pointed out, no attempt was made to have the assessment on the hotel reduced. That assessment was the basis on which the Mayor called the purchase a bargain.

For two years, the commission has been gathering information, expecting that a purchase was contemplated. They delayed, however, until the Mayor made the proposal before launching their attack.

The report goes to the finance committee of the City Council, in which the Mayor has but little support. It is expected that the scandal created by the publication of the amount of "profit" will be enough to check the deal there.

For years, opponents of the city administration have charged graft and profiteering from the sale of land and buildings to the city. Mrs. Hannah Conners has within several weeks given out figures which show that two structures in the territory she represents were sold to the city, at prices far above those at which the buildings were for sale within two years.

Prosperity Welcomed by Coal Dealers As Old Man Gloom Takes Nose Dive

Plop!

A gloomy old stowaway, clad in rags, and labeled "Old Man Depression," who accompanied the New England Coal Dealers' Association on its outing yesterday to Gloucester, took a final flop as he was tossed overboard.

As the old reprobate hit the water a metamorphosis occurred.

Zoo-oo-m!

Up popped Prosperity as a young man attired in a smart bathing suit and was welcomed aboard.

This little by-play was the association's method of restoring confidence in the fuel trade of New England as its members celebrated the friendly coöperation that the NRA has brought into their business. As yet, the code submitted by the National Retail Coal Merchants' Association has not yet been approved, but the New England organization pledges full support.

In Gloucester there was a brief business conference at which Mr. William A. Clark, president of the New England association, stressed the importance of coal dealers selling all solid fuels—coke and other "new" fuels included.

Bank of England Rate

LONDON, Sept. 14—The Bank of England made no change in its discount rate of 2 per cent.

Change of Policy At Tokyo Likely As Uchida Quits

Nationalistic Pressure Believed Back of Cabinet Move

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Sept. 14—The resignation today of Count Yasuya Uchida, Foreign Minister, although decided upon some months ago on grounds of health, is nevertheless thought to indicate important changes in the trend of Tokyo's foreign policy.

The fact that the War Minister, Gen. Sadao Araki, has given his approval for the appointment of Mr. Koki Hirota as Count Uchida's successor is regarded as significant, since Mr. Hirota, former Ambassador to Russia, is a strong Nationalist. It is believed, therefore, that the change may lead to a more definitely nationalistic policy. General Araki has recently been advocating a strengthening of defenses in view of America's naval activities and Japan's isolated position.

Mr. Hirota was installed in his new office today in presence of the Emperor.

Some observers believe that the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Mamoru Shigemitsu, will likewise resign shortly, since he is considered a proponent of the so-called Shidehara diplomacy which the army continues to oppose.

Higher Milk Prices Loom in Chicago

CHICAGO, Sept. 14 (AP)—Prospects of 11-cent milk for Chicago and a continuation of the strike of independent producers were in store for Chicago today. Following an announcement last night by the Pure Milk Association that an increase of 1 cent a quart would be sought, with the added profits, all to go to the farmers, Mr. E. L. Bost, Harvard, Ill., leader of the insurgents, said the strike would continue.

"The matter of price is secondary with the farmers," he said. "Officials must first abandon the base surplus system of marketing, provide a market for all producers meeting the qualifications of the Chicago Board of Health, and establish a flat price for all milk and cream milk. Not until those conditions have been met will the strike be called off."

The announcement of the decision to raise the price of milk from 10 to 11 cents a quart in Chicago was made by Mr. Don N. Geyer, secretary-manager of the Pure Milk Association following an all-day meeting with dealers.

August Cotton Consumption Off

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP)—Cotton consumed during August as reported by the Census Bureau totaled 588,570 bales of lint and 83,271 bales of linters, compared with 600,643 and 90,497 during July this year and 404,497 and 48,449 during August last year.

Miners Shot in Riots In Pennsylvania

UNIONTOWN, Penna., Sept. 14 (AP)—Sixteen men were shot and more than a score beaten and stoned today as rioting at three mines signalized the official start of a mining "holiday" in the southwestern Pennsylvania soft coal field.

The trouble flared at the Gates, Edenborn and Footedale mines, all owned by the H. C. Frick Coke Company, as pickets tried to prevent men from entering the pits. The shooting was at the Gates mine.

Pickets were reported to have stoned miners going to work. Deputy sheriffs, heavily armed, got into arguments, and threw tear gas bombs, which the pickets hurled back. Fighting broke out, clubs fell and stones were thrown. Then the deputies opened fire.

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flavor blended

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The most versatile of biscuits, these Butter Puffs — equally at home with anything. So excellent a biscuit deserves the protection of the Jacob's AIRTIGHT CARTON, which is also a much cheaper way of buying than in tins. There are 200 other kinds of Jacob's Biscuits — all well worth getting to know.

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LOOK for it on THE MENU

. . . Post Toasties—always fresh, crisp and delicious in the special individual serving package.

Wherever you order your breakfast — hotel, restaurant, dining car — you'll find Post Toasties. Packed especially in the individual-serving box that gives you just enough for one grand, delicious helping.

Order Post Toasties by name. You'll love its crisp, flavory flakes —with milk or cream and sugar, or with fruits or berries. And there's *energy,* too, in these toasted hearts of corn. The *quick* energy you need.

If you are eating at hotels or restaurants, look for Post Toasties on the menu—tomorrow! In the individual-serving package that keeps it fresh and sweet and crispy-good *always.* And when at home, order the large size package at your grocer's. A product of General Foods.

IT'S SO PLEASANT STAYING AT THE BENTONS'! EVEN THE BED LINENS ARE WHITER AND FRESHER THAN ANYONE ELSE'S
GOOD MORNING! SLEEP WELL?
FINE! — AND MRS. BENTON, I MUST ASK YOU A PERSONAL QUESTION
WHAT IS THE SECRET OF YOUR SNOWY LINENS? THEY'RE THE WHITEST I'VE EVER SEEN
OH THAT'S BECAUSE MY LAUNDRESS USES RINSO. RINSO GETS CLOTHES 4 OR 5 SHADES WHITER
—AND HER LAUNDRESS USES RINSO, JIM. WE CAN'T AFFORD A LAUNDRESS, BUT WE CAN CERTAINLY USE THE SAME KIND OF SOAP. I'VE HEARD A LOT ABOUT RINSO
BETTER TRY IT
NEXT MONDAY NIGHT
LOOK, JIM — IT IS THE SOAP! I USED RINSO IN THE WASHER TODAY AND THE CLOTHES CAME SO WHITE I DIDN'T NEED TO BOIL THEM
YOU ARE CLEVER!
I USE RINSO FOR TUB WASHING— IT SAVES SCRUBBING
RINSO MAKES CLOTHES LAST 2 OR 3 TIMES LONGER
RINSO'S GREAT FOR DISHES — SAVES THE HANDS
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Cup for cup, Rinso gives twice as much suds as lightweight, puffed-up soaps. The makers of 40 famous washers recommend it. Marvelous for dishes, too—and for all cleaning. So easy on the hands! Get Rinso at your grocer's today.

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Now is the time for everyone to stand behind the President NRA "We do our part"

'Wrap Up Boston' For Democrats, Is Now Proposed

'Safe for Democracy' Idea for Mayoralty Elections Is Urged

Massachusetts is today asked to hand over the mayoralty of Boston, perhaps permanently, to the Democratic Party.

This would be the practical effect of proposals to introduce the national two-party voting system into Boston's Charter, which were today presented to the State Commission on the Revision of the City Charter.

Acting for a Republican Legislature, the commission sits squarely on the horns of an unpleasant dilemma.

By revising the charter to provide for party primary and two-party system, Republicans would forfeit their partial control over city affairs.

By refusing to make this change—which calls for one candidate from each party—it would deny the accepted fundamentals of democracy in its own selfish interest.

There are five Democrats in the city of Boston for every Republican. This is the nub of the issue. If only one candidate is presented by each party as in the national elections, the Democratic candidate is as good as elected. Republicans could only saw away on a minority second fiddle.

Flouts Ideals

As things are now, Boston's political set-up flouts the ideals on which the American democracy is based, by giving power to a minority through quirks in the voting system. Candidates are not presented by any party. Therefore, many factions can split the Democratic vote as they threaten to do in the coming mayoralty election, and thus allow a single Republican candidate to become Mayor.

In this way, Mr. Malcolm E. Nichols, a Republican, was elected in the face of the fact that combined Democratic opposition outnumbered him five to one.

Moreover, not only the city Republicans will lose if the proposed revision is carried out. For decades a Republican-controlled State Government has kept a finger, like Jack Horner, in the city's political mudpie.

If the opposition strength of the Republican machine is destroyed, it will no longer be able to "put in a thumb and pull out a plum." The first break in the history of Massachusetts would develop in the efforts of that minority group—sons of men whose historical names sprinkle the monuments of state history—to keep family control over the increasingly Democratic city.

Yet the change would be in accordance with the political ideals of the forefathers of these men, which they helped to establish in the Federal Government. The United States Constitution provides for one single candidate from each party.

Underlying is the theory that responsibility for good government must be pinned into some responsible party. At present, in the city of Boston, faction blames faction. There is no clearly defined party authority which can be overturned by the voters, as the Republican Party was in the last national election, when the people are dissatisfied.

This was stressed by Mr. John W. McCormack, Representative in Congress, before the Charter Commission yesterday. "These suggestions I would put squarely up to the voters," he said, "and let them decide. Theirs is the responsibility for good government."

Most factions in the Democratic Party of the city favor the change. With 11 Democratic candidates to one Republican in the coming election, they see the revised charter purely as a means of eliminating their opposition.

Proposals for the party primary and the two-party system have been advocated by outstanding professors of government as the question has come up in the past. Thus, for their own purposes, the Democrats are able to claim the support of the forces of good government throughout the country.

This places the commission in a very delicate position. However, its function is only to recommend changes to a committee of the Legislature, which in turn would make proposals on the floor of the House and the Senate. Therefore, it is possible that the whole issue will be fought out in full view of public opinion. If the Democratic Party is able to muster enough strength among its own members and supporters of good government in the Republican ranks, it may be referred to the people by referendum for settlement.

Thus good government becomes the football of vested interests.

New York University Gets First Diploma

By the Associated Press

New York, Sept. 14

A FADED parchment was returned to the archives of New York University today, and thereby was the cycle of a century of education completed. One hundred years ago it was awarded to "Jas. Josephum Acheson, by particular virtue of his having passed in examination"—New York University's first diploma.

Mr. Russell A. Chapin of Santa Monica, Calif., a grandson of the first graduate, presented it to the alumni federation of the university.

Since 1833, when "Jas. Josephum Acheson" passed in examination, the university has awarded 52,662 degrees.

Wisconsin Bank Held Up

AMERY, Wis., Sept. 14 (AP)—Four masked robbers yesterday held up an assistant cashier of the Union State Bank and fled with $46,000 in cash and negotiable securities. They were believed by Mr. Melvin Passolt, chief of the Minnesota Crime Bureau, to be the same band who robbed a railway express agency in St. Paul Monday.

Chance to Ballot On Car Insurance Urged for Voters

Referendum on One Rate for All Not Enough, Mansfield Says

To keep or not to keep compulsory automobile insurance—that is the question Mr. Frederick W. Mansfield, Boston mayoralty candidate, today insisted should be put squarely up to the voter.

Linked with efforts to revise the insurance law long before his announced candidacy for Mayor, Mr. Mansfield was asked how he would reconcile the small town motorist whose motorcar insurance rates are already low and the city motorist whose government by dint of hard work has built up efficient safety machinery to the standard fee of $30 being stressed for all the State.

"I wouldn't reconcile the motorist to anything he doesn't want," he said. "I would give him a chance to say at the polls what he wants. Naturally, there are motorists whose rates are low as well as those who have high rates. It's not a case of reconciliation but of getting a majority decision."

Give Word to Motorists

In the light of expected efforts to change the law at the next legislative session, Mr. Mansfield's proposal at least strikes a note of originality on the insurance keyboard. Although it is the motorist who pays for insurance and derives practically all the benefits from the insurance, no official move has heretofore been made to let him pass on the problem.

Tied up in knots over the maze of ideas thrown into the State House for correcting the insurance law or replacing it for something that will not penalize the careful for the reckless, legislators plan to seek a referendum on a flat rate of $30. Mr. Mansfield claims they are not going far enough. He would tack on the referendum the questions of a merit or demerit system of insurance, a state fund and the abolition of the law altogether.

Furthermore, the mayoralty candidate thinks $25 plenty high enough for the proposed flat rate.

Insurance companies, he said, are alleged to need $18,000,000 for conducting their business annually. On the basis of a $25 rate and 800,000 motorists on the road, premiums would bring in $20,000,000.

Urges More Zones

Mr. Mansfield advocated the formation of more zones, if the zone system must be used at all in compiling insurance rates.

He also placed himself in that growing list of authorities who stand four-square on the theoretical soundness of compulsory insurance as providing protection for all with all sharing the costs of protection. It is the inequalities prevalent in the picture against which he complained as illustrated in Boston where persons in Hyde Park, part of the big city, having no motor fatalities last year, paid the high Boston rate.

Plea for Power of Religion Voiced to Natural Scientists

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Dr. Richard Willstatter of Munich

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 14—The world of natural science should not neglect the power of religion in working for world betterment was the plea made here last night by Dr. Richard Willstatter of Munich, in accepting a high honor awarded him by the American Chemical Society for his distinguished achievements in organic science.

Already a Nobel prize winner and the holder of the Davy Medal awarded by the Royal Society of London, Dr. Willstatter, whose most recent work has been in connection with the study of enzymes, a new chemical field, was the recipient of the Willard Gibbs medal for 1933, an honor for chemists who have achieved world-wide recognition.

In bringing to a close an eloquent review of the scientific progress of the last 43 years—the extent of his career—Dr. Willstatter said that in the midst of all this material progress it is well to ask, "Is mankind really becoming wiser, better and nobler? Has the power of religion grown, to render impossible hate and strife between races and nations?"

"Let us wish," he continued, "that religion attains the goal of blessing mankind with love and peace."

Although physical scientists may see a contrast between the spiritual and scientific, he said, they should not be unable to feel much that is common to both. "I strongly sense that which is common to both religion and science. Both are truly international, both serve in the end the common weal of man."

This broad vision, he declared, is essential to all progress. Isaac Newton's saying, "If I saw further, it was because I stood on my own shoulders," holds good for everyone, he said.

The discoveries in the field of chemistry in the course of his lifetime, the speaker said, have completely revolutionized this branch of natural science.

"In my younger days," he declared, "chemistry was dominated by two formulas, the formula of methane, representing the idea of the tetra-valence of the carbon atom, and the formula of benzene, which expressed the stability, the symmetry and the isomerisms of the aromatic nucleus. These two formulas were the stars which during my youth safely guided explorers of the organic system in their navigations.

"Nowadays, chemical research travels far beyond the limits of this system, chiefly in the realm of substances, which occur in mineral traces, act in high dilutions, and are endowed with high and specific reactivity—the hormones, the vitamines and enzymes, and the immuro-active substances."

It is now known, he continued, "that all chemical processes in the organic world, in each animal or vegetable cell, are ruled or guided by organic catalysts—enzymes. Their nature was veiled until recently in impenetrable darkness."

Now, he said, enzymes are recognized as the most delicate and the most efficacious reagents in chemistry. "They occur naturally in mixtures which can be compared to systematic collections of various precision instruments. If one destroys the living tissue or cell, then these mixtures can still be found, but no longer in an orderly and protected condition."

Merit Question Made Dominant In Shoe Dispute

Brockton Factions Agree to Reopen Factories, Pending Accord

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BROCKTON, Mass., Sept. 14—Merit, that quality which defines some laborers as more efficient and worthy of hire than others, the same dragon which raised its head in the drafting of the automobile industry's code, has become the prime factor in the boot and shoe industry dispute as manufacturers and labor prepare to waive the issue temporarily and permit the reopening of factories.

An agreement was reached in Washington last night between officials of the Brotherhood of Shoe and Allied Craftsmen, the Boot and Shoe Workers Union and the manufacturers, which provides for the "immediate resumption of work in the mills pending a ruling by the Labor Board on the validity under the NRA of contracts between the Boot and Shoe Workers Union and local manufacturers."

A meeting is planned for late tonight to determine when the factories shall open their doors. Monday is believed the earliest date. Meanwhile, boot and shoe workers will return to their benches and pay their union dues to the manufacturers until a decision is reached. Popular opinion apparently shows the Boot and Shoe Workers Union falling into disfavor among the active factory hands who feel the brotherhood better represents their interests. The union, it is claimed, has been too intimate with the manufacturers and made the workers' interests secondary to the manufacturers' by sanctioning one-sided contracts.

These contracts, the brotherhood asserts, violate the National Industrial Recovery Act. If the Industrial Recovery Board finds them valid under the code, the money paid the manufacturers by workers as dues will be turned over to the Boot and Shoe Workers Union, if invalid the money goes back to the workers.

The Brockton shoe strike grew out of the discharge of several workers in various factories for nonpayment of union dues in accordance with existing contracts. Sympathizing workers, declaring that the union did not represent their interests, walked out.

Mr. Frank J. Murphy, official of the brotherhood, said today that an attempt is being made toward the amalgamation of all the various shoe workers' unions under the banner of the American Federation of Labor. He revealed that war between unions was the least of his desires, proposing to dissolve the brotherhood providing steps would be taken to bring about a reorganization of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union on such terms as would satisfy workers who have joined the insurgent ranks.

In Boston's Two Capitols

Small Town to Get Cash

Massachusetts public works officials breathed a sigh of relief today, when Col. H. M. Waite informed the State that its projects here have been most efficiently handled. Colonel Waite speaks as the "big boss" of federal-sponsored public works, in his position as right hand of Secretary Ickes.

This means complete vindication for state officials who have been harried by local critics for some time, for their supposed slowness. Actually, the delay has come mostly from Washington, since State Commissioner of Public Works Lyman had his program ready for action two months ago.

★ ★ ★

Colonel Waite sent out a call to the cities and towns of the State for more requests for projects. There is still more money from the Federal Government available, he said. Particularly for the small towns. Some of this money, it is understood, was released when Mayor Curley saw his proposals for a $20,000,000 Boston public works banquet turn into a $10,000,000 supper, at the veto of the State.

These small town projects are wanted quickly. Come one, come all. Plums are ripe.

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Who Made the Rates, Then

Found—a sequel to the story of the black horses with appetites more ravenous than the white horses. A certain Boston attorney trying to find out what causes most automobile accidents in the State returned to his office yesterday quite disgusted with the turn of events.

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He had gone first to the Registry. No, they didn't have any facts to show him whether it was light or heavy cars that got into the most trouble. So he repeated his request at the State House. "Why the light cars, of course," he was told. "And how do you account for that?" he demanded. "It's logic. There are more of the light cars."

The attorney thinks there ought to be a law against not keeping statistics.

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"Oil On Troubled Waters"

James Roosevelt held out the olive branch to Senator David I. Walsh yesterday with a letter which declares that he regards the Senator as the leader of the Democratic Party in Massachusetts. He even has a "personal genuine affection" for the Senator, the letter reveals.

It was purely by accident, he wrote, that he neglected to mention Senator Walsh's name in the introduction to his speech at the dedication of the federal building on last Saturday.

Nevertheless, it has not passed without notice that two jobs, recently "filled" by Senator Walsh, are now vacant by order of Washington.

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NRA for State Workers

Following the example of Walpole, which signed its employees up under the Blue Eagle, a move was started to have Massachusetts do the same. Representative Anthony A. McNulty of Boston asked Governor Ely to include the subject in the business of any special session of the Legislature which might be called to deal with the repeal of the prohibition amendment.

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This would amount to a code for politicians. Fatter patronage, yet supporting the return to prosperity at a single swat. Good business! Meanwhile, Governor Ely hasn't changed his statement that when the President leads from Washington by putting federal employees under the code, he will follow suit.

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However, underground channels from Washington to the State House have rumored the fact that the President actually has held out hope of restoring part of the wage cut to his federal workers. This would place the Governor in a position where he would have to recommend the same for Massachusetts.

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Milk is a refreshing drink, any time. With meals . . . between meals . . . a snack late at night. Milk is always quenching . . . always good. Enjoy milk often. And treat your taste to the finest milk that 92 years of dairy experience can produce. Sheffield freshness means *extra* flavor. Sheffield richness guarantees *extra* goodness. Sheffield purity is guarded by laboratory control—both before and after pasteurization. Sheffield doorstep delivery is as sure as the sunrise. Start Sheffield service. A quart for you, tomorrow? Good!

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today's regular selling prices would be from $9.75 to $12 yd.

A breath-taking collection of the most exquisite upholstery fabrics . . . many are copies of old designs . . . recalling the glories of the Louis Quinzè and Seize periods . . .

There is a marvelous variety . . . from dainty brocades for boudoir or salon . . . to magnificent damasks for the living room or dining room (one Italian fabric has a gorgeous heraldic design in red and gold) . . . or lovely one-color silks in cool shades admirable for modern settings.

All are 50 inches wide. The colors include: Mulberry, Burgundy, Old Red, Green, Rust, Apricot, Sage, Ciel, Plum, Honeydew, Rose, Cerise, Tete de Negre.

Seize this chance to get the loveliest covers and draperies of a lifetime!

$9.75 yd Directoire all silk damasks .
$11.25 yd. Italian all silk damasks . .
$12 yd. French all silk damasks . . .
$7.50 yd. French brocatelles . . . .
$9.75 yd. French silk and cotton damasks
} $2.75 yd.

$12 to $15 yd. French brocatelle and brocades $3.95

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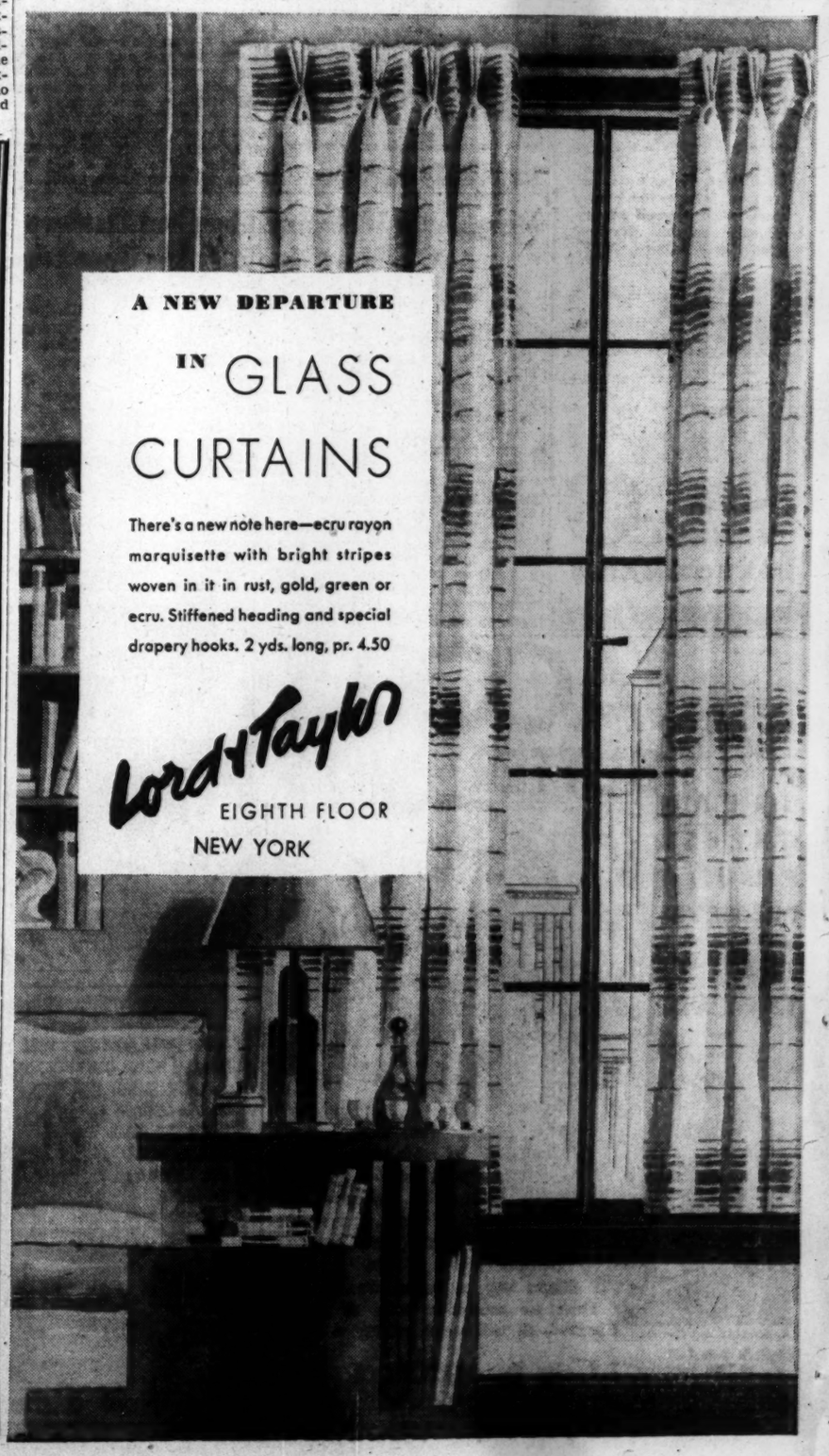

A NEW DEPARTURE IN GLASS CURTAINS

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Lord & Taylor
EIGHTH FLOOR
NEW YORK

Dark Spots of British Slums Are for All to See, but Can Be Eliminated in Quick Time

(Continued from Page 1)

are so abominable that wholesale demolition is the only cure for them.

It is said on good authority that in Great Britain 9,000,000 people live in overcrowded conditions. One hundred thousand people live in basements in London alone. When the Labor Ministry put forward their Slum Clearance Bill in 1930, it was found that in one part of London—Finsbury—45 houses were inhabited by 165 families, representing 687 persons.

In another part, Bermondsey, 2763 families were living in overcrowded conditions—276 of these families being actually herded together more than five to a room. Of 685 cases of tuberculosis notified, 167 occupied with their families one-roomed tenements, and 255 two-roomed tenements, while in 412 of their homes the kitchen was used for living and feeding accommodation by day, and for sleeping accommodation by night. Two million London children live in houses which are unfit for human habitation.

It is not difficult for anyone who has the wish to do so to discover how matters stand. The dark spots of Glasgow, and Liverpool, and Manchester, and Birmingham, and the almost darker spots of many of the smaller towns of the potteries, the textile districts of Lancashire, the mining districts of Wales are there for everyone to see.

They are centered in small groups, badly arranged in courts, mews, narrow alleyways, so small and so placed as to render rehousing on the sites impracticable. They are found too in larger areas where homes, at one time substantially built, have crumbled into disrepair and are thronged with inhabitants from cellar to garret.

Bad Situation in London

In London, the problems presented by such dwellings have mounted to alarming proportions. There are courts in London, narrowly built, half dark, derelict, where the poor literally swarm; not because the places are cheap—many of them, in the hands of private owners, are let off at disproportionately high rents—but because these people can find no other accommodation in the district where their work lies, or because the landlords of more advantageous premises have refused to accept them as tenants on account of their young children. In such places families are herded, jostling together in rooms which are sometimes barely large enough to contain the necessary sleeping accommodation.

Often no water is available other than the supply which comes from a single tap in the back yard, which means that it must be carried in pails up the narrow broken stairways by those who inhabit the upper floors.

Often there is no supply of artificial light—it is certain that no slum dwelling is in possession of electric light, and many possess no gas. Candles must be used, or oil lamps, which send up their fumes to blacken the low ceilings and filthy crumbling walls. Damp, and rats, and vermin aid in making existence in such places intolerable.

Upon these conditions enthusiastic reformers have waged war. Grouped in housing societies, and utilizing both public grants and private loans and subscriptions, they have reconditioned where reconditioning was possible; have bought up whole areas of condemned property, demolished it, and rebuilt upon the sites; have called in the assistance of those trained women house property managers whose work in standing midway between landlord and tenant, as rent-collectors and organizers of repairs, is now becoming famous.

Future Rests on People

The results of their efforts go to prove what can be done, and what will indeed be done, so soon as the rank and file of ordinary people wake to recognize the urgent need for it—wake to see that public money can be better spent on social services when those who are intended to benefit by it are living in conditions which render the reception of benefit fully possible.

One cause of the lack of public interest in the slum problem arises, without doubt, from the fact that, to outward seeming, building is going ahead extremely well in Great Britain. Houses of the smaller type appear in colonies; small garden suburbs are planned and spring up; everywhere, with almost startling suddenness, the country is being transformed into town for the benefit of the lower middle classes.

Official statistics give very much the same impression. Fifty-odd years ago, the average number of persons to each house in England and Wales was 5.4. Thirty years later the average had fallen to 5. During the next 20 years it came down to 4.5. Between 1923 and 1932, the total number of houses built ran out at close on 2,000,000, which very nearly equaled the increase of population during the same period.

Such improvement, aided by successive government drives, has undoubtedly had the effect of clearing away much of the clutter of semi-defective housing which once stood like a thicket, as it were, in front of the slums; and it has undoubtedly satisfied casual public thinking. But behind it, the slums still remain, and times have been unpropitious for the clearing away of them.

Report Points Way Out

In 1932, two economy reports—the one a government production, the other the product of a group of Conservative members of the House of Commons—urged retrenchment in housing matters, even to the withdrawal of government subsidies.

It was urged that, since private enterprise was in need of an objective, it had better turn its attention to the building of working-class dwellings; and, had it not been that, at the time, the experience of experts was mobilized to demonstrate the fallacy of consigning the work of slum clearance to private enterprise, matters might have slipped into a hopeless morass. As it was, however, a single subsidy—that granted by the act of 1930, whereby government money may be claimed on every person rehoused from a condemned area—was salvaged.

There have been, however, three helpful steps taken recently through official action in regard to the slums. In 1931, a committee, sitting under the chairmanship of Lord Marley, recommended the retention of control upon the rents of the poorest houses—those rented at under £45 a year in London and Scotland, and at £35 elsewhere—with the object of keeping a hold upon profiteering landlords who sought to raise rents with every change of tenant.

This recommendation, which found a place in the rent restrictions (amendment) bill, will come into force this month and will have a salutary effect in placing under control those persons who, taking advantage of the lack of housing accommodation, deliberately profit by it; deliberately demand excessive rents in the knowledge that no alternative remains to those who must pay them.

Following this move, in April, 1933, a circular issued by the Government urged housing authorities all over the country to draw up schemes whereby, working on a five-year plan, slums might be reduced and in some cases positively cleared.

Town Promises Action

One town—Stoke-on-Trent—has already volunteered to demolish 3000 slum dwellings in the proscribed time, and many others will embark upon similar pieces of work. It is officially stated that 1700 local housing authorities are looking into the possibilities presented by their districts.

Finally, and only during the past weeks, a recommendation—put forward by a committee under the chairmanship of Lord Moyne—has sought to confer extended powers upon public utility societies in regard to the acquisition, reconditioning, and management of working-class properties which, although not situated in the areas which are considered, from the official point of view, suitable only for general clearance, yet are not kept fit in all respects by their owners.

A young man, newly embarking upon a career in which economics was to play a large part, recently visited some of England's slums for the first time. He said little about the conditions he found there. Only one thing appeared to trouble him. "I cannot understand," he said, "why these things still exist."

That, of course, is the curious thing. Modern thinking has, in theory, outgrown slums. By natural instinct, it has acquired a strong bias in the direction of space, and cleanliness, and fresh air; in the direction of justice, and fair play, and, so far as is possible, of human equality.

Slums have no part in the establishment of such things. They do not, as a matter of fact, correspond with any single one of the ideals of freedom and happiness and well-being toward which the men and women of these times are pressing. Therefore they must go, and therefore they will go, so soon as the mass of the people wake to the fact that dark spots have no real place in national living and thinking.

Out of the Darkness Into Light

Left, St. Marylebone Housing Association; Photo by H. C. Briggs, Croydon
Right, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Keystone

Which Is Preferable?

Left—Rehabilitation of Slum, Corner of Balcony in Model Flats, Salisbury Street, Lisson Grove, London. Right—Typical Slum District in Marseilles.

Rural Homes Sought For British Workers

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A proposal to take some 250,000 workers from town districts and rehousing them in the country, is put forward here by Mr. Charles Boot, a British building expert, as the only practicable solution to the slum problem.

Mr. Boot has for 12 years directed the building of inexpenive houses. He declares that it would be quite possible to build satellite towns in the country, and simultaneously to establish new means of speedy transport to working districts, at an inclusive cost considerably lower than that incurred in building tenements in London.

To demonstrate his point Mr. Boot has drawn up a plan by which 250,000 persons could be rehoused in newly-built satellite towns in Essex, and in so doing constitute a saving of £15,000,000 to the London County Council. House building and the erection of new lines of transport, would cost, he estimates, about £20,000,000, while the London County Council's present rehousing scheme is to cost £35,000,000.

The new lines of transport from the country towns would consist of a "railplane" system, composed of streamlined cars suspended from an overhead rail and propelled by an airscrew.

Mr. Boot criticizes the present tendency to build skyscraper blocks of tenements with common courtyards. Not only, he says, are they comparatively expensive to build but they shut out the sun and the fresh air.

License for Collectors Required in Ontario

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Before they are permitted to transact business in the Province of Ontario, all collection agencies must be licensed by the Securities Commission, and regulation passed by order-in-council of the Government directs also that they retain moneys collected in a separate trust account in a chartered bank or trust company.

Creditors have been the victims of contracts they did not understand, it is explained, and moneys have been lost because collection agencies have placed funds in their own accounts, used them and have then found themselves unable to make them good.

Japanese Invasion Yields Good Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, China — Transport in North China is to benefit as a result of the recent Japanese invasion. The Chinese authorities, in tackling the repairs of damaged roads, propose to carry out a general scheme of reconstruction, including several new automobile roads to points in the interior.

The work is estimated to cost $1,000,000 local currency.

Kidnaper Receives 21-28-Year Sentence

ATLANTA, Sept. 14 (AP)—William Delinski, former sailor and stationery salesman, yesterday was found guilty of kidnaping Mr. John K. Ottley, president of the First National Bank, for ransom and for robbery and carrying concealed weapons. He was sentenced to serve from 21 to 28 years in prison.

Delinski was tried on all three charges. One of the indictments contained two counts, one charging carrying concealed weapons and carrying a pistol without a license. He was the first man convicted under a new law passed at the last session of the State Legislature increasing the maximum penalty from 4 to 6 years to 4 to 20 years, if the kidnaping was for ransom.

Gandhi Promises To Keep Out of Jail

POONA, India, Sept. 14 (AP)—Mahatma Gandhi promised today to refrain from aggressive civil disobedience acts and not to court reimprisonment, until Aug. 3, 1934, even though he believes this restraint is a "bitter cup of agony."

He gave this assurance to Pandit Jawarhalal Nehru, a Nationalist leader like Gandhi.

"Nevertheless," the Mahatma said, "this does not affect the advice I gave urging to the country to participate in individual disobedience against British authority.

"That I have suspended action myself is unfortunate, but inevitable. This self-restraint is a bitter cup of agony. I can remain outside, but I cannot be a willing party to an undignified cat and mouse game if the Government is contemplating one.

"But if I am rearrested and if an inner urge is present I shall not hesitate to undertake a fast to the finish, and if I am denied the right to work for the untouchable class not even release from jail would end my fast."

New Act Abolishes Child 'Sentences' In Great Britain

'Conviction' Is Another Word Prohibited Under Juvenile Measure

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—There will be no prison "sentences" and no "convictions" after Nov. 1 for anybody under 17 living in Great Britain.

The Children and Young Persons Act is responsible for this development, and a circular issued recently by the Home Office to magistrates, police, and local authorities explains the reasons for it.

Strength is needed, the circular says, by those who are engaged in finding the best way of restraining those young people who are falling into criminal or otherwise dangerous associations, and the greatest strength will be realized by conferring upon them the legal power to keep such young people as far removed as possible from the atmosphere of crime and the taint of prison.

The dropping of the words "sentence" and "conviction" is, the circular says, "no mere concession to sentiment, but serves to illustrate the principle which should govern the treatment of juvenile offenders."

In regard to the personnel of the courts, the new act merely legalizes practice born of experience. It supports the plan of employing only specially qualified judges upon juvenile cases and suggests, further, that, whenever practicable, a chairman shall be appointed who is able to devote his time to a regular attendance at all sessions. Regular meetings of the panel of justices, specially appointed for the work, are advised as being a means whereby both general procedure and particular problems may be discussed.

Support is given to the project of appointing, upon the panel, young men and women who are more closely in touch with juvenile welfare than their elders and who may be counted upon to understand and appreciate that uncertain quantity known as the "juvenile point of view."

With the coming of the new act, both the work and the responsibility of juvenile courts will be largely increased. Under the Act of 1908, many children who needed the protection of the court could not be dealt with. Only seven or eight categories under which children could receive help came within the act.

The new arrangements will make it possible for local authorities, or police, or any authorized person to bring forward cases not only of delinquency, but also of neglect, bad surroundings and the like. Moreover, jurisdiction will extend to every child who is under 17 years of age.

The circular explains that coöperation of justices, educational authorities, police, probation officers and all social workers is urgently required.

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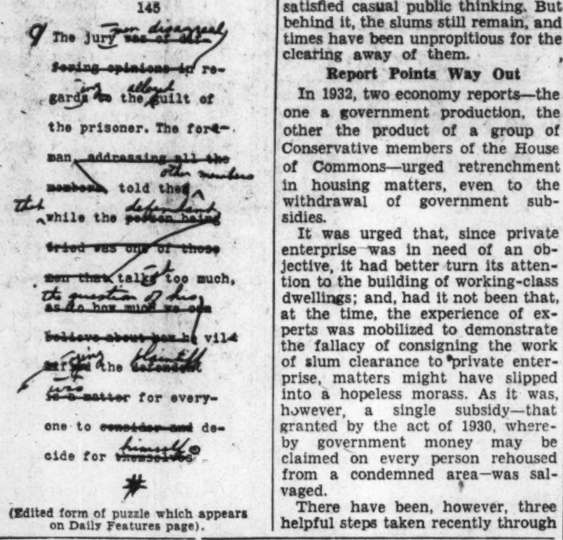
Today New York is the natural goal of alert people seeking fresh opportunities ...buying, selling, trading. The Taft...Times Square's great, modern hotel... is in the midst of all business and entertainment activities. 2,000 rooms with bath, from $2.50.

Tune in on George Hall and his Columbia Broadcasting Orchestra.

HOTEL TAFT NEW YORK
ALFRED LEWIS, Mgr.
Seventh Avenue at 50th Street

The Editor's Puzzle

145



(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page).

Judge Nisley's by quality — Not by price

A story of four-pair satisfaction should convince the doubter

May 10, 1933

Nisley Company,
110 W. Long Street,
Columbus, Ohio.

Gentlemen:

I watched with interest the opening of your new store in Hartford, for I know from past experience the quality of your shoes, having bought three pairs in San Antonio, Texas. I have never found any better shoe value.

I have mentioned to friends interested in advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor the fact of your national advertisement, taking one in with me not long ago. Each of us bought a pair of shoes, and we are delighted with them. I take pride in showing mine, and telling where, and for how much, I bought them. I also tried some of the stockings, and find them excellent.

Success to you in Hartford, and in every other city.

Yours sincerely,
Sarah V. Cornelius

Mrs. Sidney E. Cornelius
39 Penn Drive
West Hartford, Conn.

Today's Miss Rogers and her family coat-of-arms.

If you are a Rogers just step into our store and ask for a leaflet giving a short history and coat-of-arms (in colors) of this family. It is free for the asking.

Watch for your family name in our future advertisements.

70 Constantly Changing Styles many in sizes 2½ to 10—all others 2½ to 9, widths AAAA to D.

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Nisley Beautiful Shoes in the exact size you require

A daintier dressy sandal is the Miss Wright in black or brown suede — and the sizes are 2½ to 10, in widths AAAA to C.

NISLEY STORES IN EASTERN STATES (Headquarters, 110 W. Long St., Columbus, Ohio.)

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Boston, Mass., 145 Tremont Street
Buffalo, N. Y., 564 Main Street
Charleston, W. Va., 918 Quarrier St.
Charlotte, N. C., 211 Tryon Street
East Liberty, Pa., 6016 Penn Avenue
Erie, Pa., 1010 State Street
Hartford, Conn., 89 Pratt Street
Huntington, W. Va., 945 Fourth Ave.
Philadelphia, Pa., 1016 Chestnut St.
Philadelphia, Pa., 1622 Chestnut St.
Pittsburgh, Pa., 533 Liberty Avenue
Providence, R. I., 286 Westminster St.
Richmond, Va., 421 E. Broad Street
Rochester, N. Y., 17 Clinton Ave., S.
Scranton, Pa., 124 N. Washington Ave.
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Utica, N. Y., 210 Genesee Street
Washington, D. C., 1339 F St., N.W.
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Good Food Good Fun!

You'll find both in Butterfinger! Old-fashioned honeycomb molasses candy, packed with pure peanut butter and generously dipped in rich chocolate. Here is the real food value that supplies pep and energy to keep sturdy little legs in action. And it's a food everybody loves to eat! Only 5c for a great big bar.

CURTISS CANDY COMPANY
Otto Schnering, President

Makers of Baby Ruth, Butterfinger, Buy Jiminy, Dip, Ostrich Egg, Milk Nut Loaf, Baby Ruth Fruit Drops—Orange, Lime and Lemon flavors, Baby Ruth Mints—Peppermint, Wintergreen and Root Beer flavors, and Baby Ruth Chocolate Drops. These confections are made in generous sized bars and packages, selling for 5c, 3c (2 for 5c), 2c and one cent.

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...also corrects hollow back

"Nevaspred" Girdles and All-in-Ones, by their exclusive features, take perfect care of the three most difficult points of the figure—*hips, abdomen and diaphragm.*

Note flatness of abdomen, and reduction of hips and hollow back.

Unique elastic side straps are individually adjusted.

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"I can't remember when **BURNETT'S** *was not a household word"*

writes a New England housewife. And goes on to say that she is now a Great-Grandmother and has never had any brand of Vanilla in her house except Burnett's. This housewife is typical of thousands of good cooks who have found Burnett's Vanilla to be full flavored, uniform and economical to use. Next time your recipe calls for "one teaspoon of vanilla," try Burnett's. Notice how it blends all of the ingredients together and produces a perfect flavor! Remember Burnett's have been manufacturing this quality type of extract since 1847.

A sure cure for the "dessert blues"* is a copy of the Burnett recipe book, "Doubly Delicious Desserts." It's full of nice things to make and costs ten cents. May we send you a copy?

*"Or, "What shall I serve for dessert?"

JOSEPH BURNETT COMPANY
437 D Street Boston, Mass.

Eighteen-Hole Battles Prove A Stumblingblock

Somerville Remains While Goodman, Fischer, Egan Lose in U. S. Golf

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 14—Famous for being the rocks on which many a favorite has gone down to defeat, the first- and second-round matches of the United States Golf Association amateur championship tournament of 1933 proved no exception yesterday. They are the two rounds in which 18 holes are played and there has been hardly a tournament in the history of these championships when one or more of the favorites has not fallen before lesser-known players. A slip at one or two holes, or brilliant playing by some lesser-known, is hard to combat over the short distance and many are the stars who can testify to this fact.

Seldom has the 18-hole match proved to be a greater stumbling-block than was the case yesterday over the Kenwood Country Club course. The very first round found one of the leading favorites for the title falling by the wayside in the person of John Goodman of Omaha, United States open champion and the golfer who rose to fame in 1929 by eliminating Bobby Jones at Pebble Beach, Calif., in a first-round 18-hole match. Goodman fell before H. Chandler Egan, United States amateur champion in 1904 and 1905. Egan well deserved his victory as the famous veteran, who has been one of the marvels of the present tournament, turned in a medal card of 70, one under par, as against a 72 for Goodman. Egan, however, was not able to maintain the same standard of golf in the afternoon, and fell before Jack S. Munger of Dallas, Texas, a student at Hill School, 5 and 4.

Another casualty was John N. Fischer of University of Michigan, winner of the qualifying medal at a record-figure of 141. He fell before Sidney W. Noyes Jr. of the Yale varsity golf team in the second round, 1 up. Fischer led the qualifiers, while Noyes just made the match-play rounds without playing off by scoring a 31 in his last nine holes to give him a card of 149. They were all even at the end of the first nine holes, Noyes having a card of 41, to 40 for Fischer. Coming home, Noyes had a card of 38 to the same for Fischer.

The only real pre-tournament favorite to be left at the end of play yesterday was C. Ross Somerville of London, Ont., the defending champion, and he came about as near to being eliminated as one well could and still remain in play. In the morning he met Charles Evans Jr., the 1916 and 1920 amateur and 1916 open champion and the veteran gave him a great battle, carrying the match to the twenty-first hole before surrendering. They both played splendid golf throughout the match, Evans covering the regulation 18 holes in 72 to 73 for Somerville. A 6 at the twenty-first hole cost Evans the match. In the afternoon the champion had just about as hard a time defeating Ernest F. Caldwell of Baltimore. They were all even at the end of 18 holes with cards of 72 each. They halved the first extra hole in 4s; but Somerville won at the twentieth when he had a birdie 2 to 4 for his opponent.

While all this was going on among the favorites, several of the other players who were looked upon to get into the quarterfinals at least were falling by the wayside. Charles H. Seaver of Stanford University, went out in the first round at the hands of Charles R. Yates of Atlanta; Maurice J. McCarthy Jr., of Cleveland, a former intercollegiate champion, was eliminated in the second round by W. Lawson Little Jr. of San Francisco; Gus Moreland of Dallas, Texas, fell before George T. Dunlap Jr., former intercollegiate champion, and William O. Blaney of Boston, New England's only remaining representative, went out in the second round to Edward R. Held Jr., Jamesburg, N. J.

U. S. Amateur Golf Championship—First Round

John N. Fischer, Fort Thomas, Ky., defeated Eugene V. Homans, Englewood, N. J., 3 and 2.

Sidney W. Noyes Jr., Ardsley, defeated Nicol Thompson Jr., Toronto, 3 and 1.

Maxwell R. Marston, Gulph Mills, Penna., defeated Craig Krayenbuhl, Louisville, 6 and 4.

Willie Turnesa, Elmsford, N. Y., defeated Will Gunn Jr., Philadelphia, 2 up.

H. Chandler Egan, Del Monte, Calif., defeated John Goodman, Omaha, 2 up.

J. S. Munger, Dallas, Texas, defeated Frank J. English, Denver, 4 and 3.

Maurice J. McCarthy Jr., Cleveland, defeated C. Pat Sawyer, Minneapolis, 2 and 1.

W. Lawson Little Jr., San Francisco, defeated Denman Miller, Des Moines, 4 and 3.

Charles R. Yates, Atlanta, defeated Charles H. Seaver, Los Angeles, 3 and 2.

Alfred J. Westland, Chicago, defeated Ben H. Cowdery, Omaha, 1 up.

Gus Moreland, Dallas, Texas, defeated Jim Milward, Nakoma, Wis., 4 and 3.

George T. Dunlap Jr., New York, defeated W. B. McCullough, Philadelphia, 6 and 5.

William O. Blaney, Boston, defeated William R. Long Jr., Austin, Texas, 1 up.

Edward R. Held Jr., Jamesburg, N. J., defeated P. Paul Anderson Jr., Summit, N. J., 2 and 1.

Ernest F. Caldwell, Baltimore, defeated Hunter Hicks, Chicago, 2 and 1.

C. Ross Somerville, London, Ont., defeated Charles Evans Jr., Chicago, 1 up (21 holes.)

Second Round

Sidney W. Noyes Jr. defeated John N. Fischer, 1 up.

Maxwell R. Marston defeated Willie Turnesa, 4 and 3.

J. S. Munger defeated H. Chandler Egan, 5 and 4.

Alfred J. Westland defeated Charles R. Yates, 3 and 2.

C. Ross Somerville defeated Ernest F. Caldwell, 1 up (20 holes).

W. Lawson Little Jr. defeated Maurice J. McCarthy Jr., Cleveland, 2 and 1.

Edward R. Held Jr. defeated William O. Blaney, 1 up.

George T. Dunlap Jr. defeated Gus Moreland, 4 and 3.

Golf's Record-Breaker

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Wide World

John N. Fischer

Winnipeg Golfers To Face Four Women Threats From East

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man., Sept. 14—The struggle for the Canadian women's open golf championship has developed into a contest between this city and eastern Canada as the eight survivors of the second round of match play on Wednesday include four local players, two from Toronto and one each from Montreal and Ottawa. The luck of the draw provides four intersectional matches in the third round on Thursday as in each contest a Winnipeg player opposes one from the east.

There were no surprises in the second round, the four outstanding favorites coming through with victories: Ada MacKenzie and Isobel Pepall of Toronto and Mrs. R. K. Bearsto of Winnipeg won their engagements by comfortable margins, but Margery Kirkham of Montreal, the defending champion, played spotty golf and was given a stern battle before defeating Donna Baxter, Manitoba junior title holder, 3 and 1.

The other four matches were closer and Maryon Murphy of Ottawa was the winner of the longest match of the day. She defeated Mrs. Douglas Laird of this city at the twentieth hole. The summary:

Canadian Women's Open Golf Championship—Second Round

Ada MacKenzie, Toronto Ladies' Golf and Tennis Club, defeated Mrs. W. G. More, Toronto Golf Club, 7 and 5.

Lois McLaren, St. Charles C. C., Winnipeg, defeated Mrs. Theo Kipp, Winnipeg, 2 and 1.

Maryon Murphy, Royal Ottawa Golf Club, defeated Mrs. Douglas Laird, Winnipeg, 1 up (20 holes).

Mrs. R. K. Bearsto, St. Charles C. C., Winnipeg, defeated Mrs. Athol McBean, Winnipeg, 5 and 4.

Isobel Pepall, Lambton Golf Club, Toronto, defeated Mrs. M. A. McDowell, Vancouver, 5 and 3.

Mrs. B. P. Pellenz, Winnipeg, defeated Lorna Blackburn, Ottawa, 5 and 3.

Margery Kirkham, Forest Hills G. C., Montreal, defeated Donna Baxter, Winnipeg, 3 and 1.

Mrs. John Rogers, St. Charles C. C., Winnipeg, defeated Mrs. N. R. DesBrisay, Winnipeg, 2 and 1.

Southern Association Playoff

Teams	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Orleans	1	0	1.000
Memphis	0	1	.000

Result Sept. 13

New Orleans 6, Memphis 0.

Messenger Holds Memphis

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 14 (AP)—Andy Messenger held the Chicks to five hits yesterday and New Orleans humbled Memphis, 6 to 0, in the first game of the play-off series for the Southern Association pennant.

American Association Playoff

Teams	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	1	1	.500
Minneapolis	1	1	.500

Result Sept. 13

Minneapolis 5, Columbus 3.

Minneapolis Evens Series

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 14 (AP)—Minneapolis evened the series with Columbus in their playoff for the American Association title last night, defeating the Redbirds 5 to 3 in a game interrupted by rain. Columbus took the first game Tuesday.

Exhibition Tennis Put Over

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE FOREST, Ill., Sept. 14—Rain caused postponement of the second half of the Australia-United States tennis series at the Onwentsia Club here yesterday. The invaders took the lead, two matches to one, in the first day's play. The remaining matches set J. H. (Jack) Crawford of Australia, champion of three countries, against Francis X. Shields of New York; Donald P. Turnbull of Australia against Wilmer L. Allison Jr. of Austin, Texas, in singles. The doubles match is between Adrian K. Quist and Turnbull of Australia, and Lester R. Stoefen of Los Angeles and George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago. Another postponement appeared likely early today.

Lee Leads Senior Golfers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RYE, N. Y., Sept. 14—Raleigh W. Lee of Columbus, Ohio, is leading the first section of the United States senior golfers' championship with a card of 156. This section completed its two rounds on the Apawamis Club course yesterday and Lee had a card of 78 for the second 18 holes. Dr. George T. Gregg of Pittsburgh, champion in 1929 and 1930, who led the field at the end of the first 18 holes with a card of 74, turned in an 83 for the second 18. Lee recently won the international senior championship.

Southeastern Conference Now In Midst of Football Training

Alabama Polytechnic, Louisiana State University, Tennessee and Alabama Expect Strong Teams

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 14—Football training in the Southeastern Conference is now well under way, and each of the 13 head coaches should know just about where he stands with his individual squad. Each coach should now know what his prospects are, how serious his losses are and what he can expect from his replacements of new men and last year's reserves.

Most coaches usually have the above information first hand after spring training. This past spring every coach, excepting one, enjoyed six weeks of most satisfactory work. At Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Coach Chester A. Wynne was confronted with the worst weather in years, and as a result must depend on this fall preliminary work more than ever to get a line on his squad.

His losses have been many and his gains few, and even though Auburn is a marked team because of her splendid and unexpected success of a season past, her 1933 prospects are excellent. Her first team or starting eleven should be the equal of any in America, but she will be short on reserves and what the answer to this problem will be, only Coach Wynne knows.

Auburn's greatest problem will be replacing her great all-America halfback, Capt. J. F. Hitchcock '33. Captain Hitchcock will be missed, not only for his leadership, but for his remarkable punting and ability to run with the ball.

Auburn Loses Star End

In addition to the loss of Captain Hitchcock, Auburn loses an all-Southern end in R. P. Grant '33, a great fighting guard in D. T. Jones '33, an aggressive and powerful tackle in H. G. Prim '33, and an excellent end in C. L. Senn '33. To replace the above losses, Auburn expects much of a newcomer to the varsity ranks in J. P. O'Rourke '36, a sterling performer as a halfback with the freshman team. To take care of the punting, W. A. Rogers '34, a great ball carrier and defensive back, is being groomed. At center where G. L. Johnson '33 held forth with great success, the past year, W. T. Musgrove '35 and W. T. Chrietzberg '34 should prove equally successful. D. Ariall '34, an all-Southern in 1933 and a potential all-American this year, will be at one end, and to replace Porter Grant at the other terminal, Coach Wynne has W. V. Fenton '35 and W. T. Kemp '35, both reserve lettermen of last season. To lead the team, Auburn returns G. W. Williams, a truly great quarterback last season, who will also captain the team. W. E. Phipps '34, who drew Southwide attention last season as Captain Hitchcock's understudy, is an experienced halfback who punts fairly well and is a deadly and accurate passer. To replace Jones at guard, Coach Wynne has Irving Levi Jr. '35, a reserve last season, and M. C. Welch, '35, a reserve last year. At tackle where Prim held forth, J. H. Patterson '35 and Collins Fenton '35 will vie for this position.

At Tennessee, Coach R. R. Neyland's cry is one of tackles. In Capt. Malcom Aitken '33 and John Franklin '33, he lost two of the South's shining lights at this position. Tennessee's great backfield of 1933 returns intact; she returns 22 lettermen and has replacements of known ability in every position but tackle. To replace his tackle losses, Howard Bailey '35 is the most likely to land a first-string job early. In Alfred Austelle '35 and Robert Stafford '35, two big fellows, neither of whom were impressive as sophomores, Coach Neyland has two other likely prospects, while Ralph Hatley '35, who played some as a sophomore but did not earn a letter, may slip in and earn a starting place opposite Bailey. Tennessee lost a great end in V. H. Rayburn '33, an All-Southern selection for two years. To replace him, Roy Rose '35 and Cecil Humphreys '35. Rose should make a great pass receiver as well as a fine all-around end playing opposite Murray Warmath '35 and Louis Pounders '35, alternating regulars last season.

Two Veteran Centers

There are two veteran centers in Capt.-Elect Talmadge Maples '34 and James Claxton '35. Flanking the center post will be Milton Frank '34 and J. B. Ellis '34, both regulars in the past season. W. Beattie-Feathers '34, at right halfback, will be a constant threat in every game. Supporting Feathers at the other half will be Charles Vaughn '35, Malcom Anderson '35, and Leo Petruzze '34. At quarterback will be that great player, H. B. Brackett '33, supported by that brilliant sophomore prospect, Freddie Moses '36. At fullback, H. D. Wynn '34, will be an improved player. Supporting H. D. Wynn '34 at fullback will be Albert Middleton '35.

Louisiana State is looked upon as a championship contender and in spite of many losses, Coach Lawrence M. Jones says he will have a good team. Roy M. Wilson '33, called by Coach Jones, the greatest guard he ever saw, W. A. Fleming '33, tackle, James Skidmore '33, tackle, J. T. Keller Jr. '33, quarterback, and Joe Almokary, captain and halfback '33, Coach Jones faces heavy losses. His team however has many excellent reserves of the past year and some very good men coming up from freshman ranks.

To replace Fleming and play opposite Jack Torrance '34, Coach Jones will have O. M. Helveston '36 and J. M. Rukas '36. J. L. Fatherne '35, will land the halfback vacated by Captain Almokary and S. C. Calhoun '35 and G. C. Pryor '36, will fight it out for the terminal vacated by Jones. W. V. Lobdell '36 will see lots of action as halfback and Abe Mickal '36, who starred for the 1932 frosh, as a ball carrier, passer and punter, will see plenty of action.

Alabama Will Rank High

University of Alabama defeated twice, within the conference, last season, will rank high this year with a chance of being undefeated. Alabama lost some 10 or 15 lettermen from its last season squad, by graduation, but will return in new men and reserves of seasons previous enough material of the highest order to make it one of the most powerful teams in the country. Alabama will rank with any team in America for size and power. She will have numerous six footers weighing 200 pounds or more, but still fast and shifty for their size. This team came very fast last year after, a disappointing early season to close in a blaze of glory by defeating Vanderbilt within the conference and then the powerful St. Mary's team on the Pacific Coast. Alabama's chief losses are J. H. Cain '33, outstanding fullback. Give Coach Frank Thomas a man to fill the place of Captain Cain and a center to replace W. D. Hewes '33, and J. R. E. Houston '33, and Alabama will have to fear no one.

Other losses will be replaced by new men from the freshman team or from reserves of worth, are, C. C. Frey and W. E. Sanford '33, C. G. Laslie and T. G. Barker, guards; H. D. Holley, quarterback, and Autrey Dotherow, end. To replace these men, Coach Thomas will have at the fullback, Riley Smith '35, a powerful but erratic player, A. E. Hughes '34, who has been the understudy to the captain the past two years. Joseph Demyanovich '35, another powerful man a last year reserve, will be used at fullback. To replace the two lost centers, Coach Thomas will have P. F. Gusmus '36 up from the freshman team, W. E. Lee '35, and J. L. Dildy 34, reserves of last year. At quarterback will be alternate Capt.-Elect Chester Moseley 34 and L. A. Rogers '35. R. B. Lee '35, J. A. Dildy '34, J. W. Whatley '36, T. P. Hupke '34, B. S. Baswell '35, and R. S. Kirkland '34 will handle the tackle and guard assignments and Capt.-Elect F. A. Leach '34, Donald Hutson '35, F. R. Gandy '34, and M. M. Swaim '34 should handle the end positions in a most acceptable fashion, M. F. Howell '35, a sensation last year, will be at one of the halfbacks and will do lots of kicking. Howard Chappel '34 and E. R. Walker '34 will also be at the halfback positions and either is capable of being a great player.

International League Playoffs

(First and Second Place Teams)

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Newark	1	1	.500
Rochester	1	1	.500

Result Sept. 13

Rochester 4, Newark 3.

(Third and Fourth Place Teams)

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Buffalo	2	0	1.000
Baltimore	0	2	.000

Result Sept. 13

Buffalo 6, Baltimore 5.

Red Wings Even Series

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 14 (AP)—The Rochester Red Wings evened their playoff series with the Newark Bears yesterday when Tony Kaufmann, veteran right-hander, out-pitched Don Brennan, leading pitcher of the International League last season, for a 4-to-3 triumph. Tommy Carey was the hero, hitting a homer in the third inning with Kaufmann on base to the score. Barton hit a home run for Newark in the seventh.

Buffalo Wins Again

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 14 (AP)—The Buffalo Bisons yesterday drove out three home runs against the Baltimore Orioles to take the second game of the International League playoff series by a 6-to-5 score. The victory was the second straight for Buffalo. Two home runs were made by Ollie Tucker, right fielder, and one by Mulleavy, whose hit won the opening game.

Shift Play May Go

HANOVER, N. H., Sept. 14 (AP)—Indications that Dartmouth would disregard the shift that featured last year's attack for single and double wing back formations were given yesterday when Coach Jackson L. Cannell put his bulky squad through two long workouts. The Indians practiced single wing back formations from a huddle during the afternoon session but Cannell and his aids told the players that no complicated movements would be attempted until they were thoroughly grounded in fundamentals. Last year the Green's ragged tackling and blocking were responsible for the loss of every major game.

Forty-Three Players Report

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Sept. 14 (AP)—The Williams College football season got under way yesterday when 43 candidates reported to Coach Charles W. Caldwell, who started them off briskly with an intensive series of grass drills and dummy scrimmages. Later the backfield men were put through their carrying, punting and passing paces and "Whoops" Snively set his forwards to work blocking and tackling. All of the veterans, except Carl Rogers, a star back last season, were on the scene for the opening. Rogers sent word that he would be delayed for several days.

Meet to Arrange Series

CHICAGO, Sept. 14 (AP)—Representatives of all major league clubs still having a mathematical chance of winning baseball championships were called before Baseball Commissioner Kenesaw Mountain Landis today to arrange for the 1933 World Series. The series will open at the park of the National League champions, but the date has not been definitely set. It was expected that the proposal to permit each championship club to sell single admission tickets to the fall classic, instead of the usual strips, would be accepted.

Moonshine Leads Star Class

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARWICK, R. I., Sept. 14—Moonshine, representing the Narragansett Bay fleet, is today leading the standing in the series of races for the Atlantic Coast Star Class championship. D. A. Atwater's yacht won the second race sailed yesterday and ran its total points up to 41, two more than are credited to Fleet Star 11, representing the Great South Bay fleet. A protest has been registered against Fleet Star II and, if sustained, it will cost the yacht 20 points.

Kumon Wins Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTHPORT, Conn., Sept. 14—Kumon, representing the Black Rock Yacht Club and owned by Kenneth H. McNeil, socred its second straight victory in the Atlantic Class championship off here yesterday and maintained its lead in the championship standing with 20 points to its credit. Lynx III, representing Cold Spring Harbor, was again second. Kumon took the lead at the start and was never passed.

Wesleyan Football Starts

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Sept. 14 (AP)—Wesleyan's football campaign began yesterday when a group of 32 players reported to Coach A. J. Oberlander and ran through some old plays and light exercises. Veteran backs are scarce this season, so that the big problem is to build up an offensive group to work under a new style of attack.

White Sox Divide With A's, Concluding Series

American League

	Won	Lost	
Washington	91	47	.659
New York	81	54	.600
Philadelphia	71	66	.518
Cleveland	73	69	.514
Detroit	69	72	.489
Chicago	62	78	.443
Boston	58	83	.411
St. Louis	52	88	.371

Results Sept. 13

Chicago 3, Philadelphia 2.
Philadelphia 4, Chicago 2.
Boston 3, St. Louis 1.
Cleveland at Washington, postponed.
Only games scheduled.

The Chicago White Sox and Philadelphia Athletics concluded their series for 1933 yesterday by dividing a doubleheader, the Sox winning the first game, 3 to 2 and the A's taking the second by 4 to 2. Sam Jones pitched the opener for Chicago and shut out the Athletics until Jimmy Foxx and Roger Cramer hit successive home runs in the eighth. It was Foxx's forty-fifth of the campaign. Al Simmons had hit one for the Sox in the first half of the same inning.

Merrit "Sugar" Cain kept nine Chicago hits well scattered in the second engagement, which was decided in favor of the A's by a three-run rally in the sixth. Max Bishop drove in two of these runs with a single, Old Red Faber, the spitballer, started for the losers, but left the game after that three-run uprising in the sixth.

Lloyd Brown had one of his good days yesterday and helped the Boston Red Sox to a 3-to-1 victory over the St. Louis Browns in the final game of the series. "Lefty" pitched six-hit ball and accepted 11 chances in the field without an error. Also, his hit, although only a scratch single, drove in the third Boston run in the sixth. Sam West's homer started the scoring in the first of the sixth, giving the Browns a temporary lead. In the last of the sixth, however, the Sox came back with three runs off Jack Knott. Three bases on balls, three hits and an infield out produced tthe runs. The fielding feature of the game was a running catch by Roy Johnson of the Red Sox in the seventh with two on and two out. The score by innings:

At Philadelphia—First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	8	3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	8	0

Batteries—Jones and Grube; Peterson, Walberg, Coombs and Cochrane. Losing pitcher—Peterson. Umpires—McGowan and Summers. Time—1h. 52m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	X	4	6	2
Chicago	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	1

Batteries—Cain and Cochrane; Faber, Wyatt and Berry. Losing pitcher—Faber. Umpires—Summers and McGowan. Time—1h. 52m.

At Boston

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	X	3	7	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	6	2

Batteries—Brown and Ferrell; Knott and Hemsley. Umpires—Ormsby, Hildebrand and Dinneen. Time—1h. 43m.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	99	65	.604
Hollywood	97	67	.591
Portland	93	69	.574
Sacramento	88	75	.540
Oakland	78	86	.476
Missions	70	94	.427
San Francisco	69	95	.421
Seattle	59	102	.366

Results Sept. 13

Los Angeles 8, San Francisco 6.
Hollywood 5, Missions 4.
Oakland 7, Portland 2.
Sacramento at Seattle, postponed.

Yale Players Arriving

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 14 (AP)—The passing of the Y Club, traditional home of the training table for Yale varsity teams, was marked officially as the first members of the football squad arrived last night and ate their first meal in the Ray Tompkins House. Although a "Big Three" agreement prevented the players from holding their first workout before Sept. 15, and Thursday had been designated as arrival day, some 30 men were on hand last night, eager for the start of the new season and impatiently awaiting their first practice Friday.

Germany Sets Dates

GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN, Ger.. (AP)—Weather permitting, the winter Olympics of 1936 will be held here Feb. 6 to 16, the committee announced. Check of meteorological charts indicated this period offered the best conditions for winter sport programs.

Canadiens Pick Kingston

KINGSTON, Ont., Sept. 14 (AP)—Montreal Canadiens of the National Hockey League will open their fall training campaign in Kingston Oct. 15, it was announced today. The Toronto Maple Leafs trained at Kingston last year.

U. S. Women's Team Wins, 3 to 2

BERLIN, Sept. 14 (AP)—The United States women's field hockey team yesterday defeated a selected Berlin team 3 to 2 for the third successive victory of their European tour. Katherine Wiener of the Philadelphia Cricket Club scored all three American goals.

Hope Wins Australian Title

MELBOURNE, Vic., Sept. 14 (AP)—W. L. Hope, former British Walker Cup player, today won the amateur golf championship of Australia, defeating A. Jackson, 6 and 5, in the 36-hole final.

Cubs Open Series Against Giants By Defeating Hubbell

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	83	52	.615
Chicago	79	61	.564
Pittsburgh	79	61	.564
St. Louis	77	65	.542
Boston	73	65	.529
Brooklyn	56	80	.412
Philadelphia	52	80	.394
Cincinnati	52	86	.377

Results Sept. 13

Pittsburgh 1, Boston 0.
Chicago 2, New York 0.
St. Louis 4, Brooklyn 1.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati, postponed.

In a heavy drizzle of rain that fell continually on Wrigley Field, the Chicago Cubs cut New York's lead in the National League baseball race yesterday to 6½ games, taking the series opener by a 2-to-0 score. A doubleheader was scheduled, but darkness and wet grounds prevented the playing of the second game. The Cubs, who are in second place, used their star right-hander, Guy Bush, and it was well they did. For the Giants sent Carl Hubbell and Bill Shores to the box in that order and together they yielded only two runs.

The Cubs won the game in the first inning with Hubbell pitching, when singles by Billy Herman, Cuyler and Stephenson let in the first run, and Terry's error sent in another. At the conclusion of the second inning the game was delayed nearly two hours by rain, and when play was resumed Shores took the box for the Giants. A double by Riggs Stephenson was the only extra-base hit of the contest.

Larry French pitched shutout ball against the Boston Braves yesterday at Forbes Field, giving the Pittsburgh Pirates a 1-to-0 victory. The veteran left-hander limited the Tribe to four hits and saw only one man reach second base. Ben Cantwell worked for the Braves and did well enough to win, but could not get the proper support from his mates. A line drive from Gus Suhr's bat almost put Cantwell out of the game in the fourth inning. Although it looked small at the time, the Pirates scored a quick run in the first inning, a run which eventually decided the game. Freddy Lindstrom drove a double to left and came home when Pie Traynor smashed a single past Maranville.

Dizzy Dean and Buddy Lewis combined to help the St. Louis Cardinals defeat the Brooklyn Dodgers yesterday at Sportsman's Park, 4 to 1. Dean won his twentieth victory of the 1933 season by giving the Dodgers only five safeties. Lewis had a perfect day at bat, a single, double and homer in three trips to the plate. His first major league homer came in the sixth with a man on base, giving the Cards their first two runs. He also threw out two Dodgers trying to steal. Owen Carroll opposed Dean for six innings. Linus Frey's error with the bases full let in the other two St. Louis runs. The scores by innings:

At Chicago

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	2	8	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	1

Batteries—Bush and Hartnett; Hubbell, Shores and Mancuso. Losing pitcher—Hubbell. Umpires—Quigley, Pfirman and Stark. Time—2h. 12m.

At Pittsburgh

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	X		1	7	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	4	1

Batteries—French and Grace; Cantwell and Hogan. Umpires—Rigler, Moran and Reardon. Time—1h. 25m.

At St. Louis

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	X	4	6	1
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	5	1

Batteries—Dean and Lewis; Carroll, Shaute and Lopez. Losing pitcher—Carroll. Umpires—Magerkurth and McGrew. Time—1h. 46m.

Return to Training Tables Is Unlikely

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 14—Return to training tables in Big Ten football camps appears remote and undesirable, according to Maj. J. L. Griffith, commissioner of athletics for the Intercollegiate Conference. There has been no discussion of the subject among athletic directors in recent years. The table was banned back in 1905 as a tendency toward professionalism.

"Somebody revives the subject every year," said Major Griffith, "apparently just for the fun of it. It is something to talk about, but I don't believe anybody in authority at the Big Ten schools takes it seriously."

Major Griffith scoffed at the idea that some of the players did not get enough to eat. He said they ate at fraternity houses and he didn't believe any fraternity would let them go hungry.

Greenleaf and Ponzi Divide

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—E. Ralph Greenleaf and Andrew Ponzi divided the two blocks played yesterday in their 12-block pocket-billiard match. In the afternoon Ponzi defeated Greenleaf 100 to 52 in four innings; but in the evening Greenleaf won 100 to 0. Ponzi's best run of the day was 86 as against 31 for Greenleaf.

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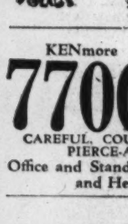
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The Home Forum

Pot Dogs

THERE were two pot dogs in the window. They were both very glossy. They were both very white, with gilded ears and noses; and they sat upright, with an air of profound solemnity, in a dusty disorder of tarnished cruets and fire-irons, fretwork brackets and dinner plates, secondhand books and washstands. I had seen such dogs in Cheshire, England, in a Tudor parlor, whence I had passionately desired to hurl them onto the terrace outside. Many years ago there were two of them on top of a shut-up bed, in Kate Malony's cottage at the edge of Buttershaw. I had always denied them any value along a decorative line. Their unparalleled smugness had ever filled me with distaste. It was therefore astonishing to me to find that I had entered "The Cherry Beach Antique Shop," and was stammering through the gloom, to someone in the rear, a query concerning the price of the china dogs in the window.

"Fifteen dollars for the two," said a brisk, feminine voice, and a rosy, square little woman, with straight, silvery hair, emerged into a shaft of light. "Lots of good stoof 'ere," she informed me, "and cheaper than you'll get it anywhere else."

The North Country vowels! She proudly repudiated the thought of Lancashire or Yorkshire. "I'm from Loondon," she stoutly declared; although, immediately penitent, adding: "Me moother and father were both Lancashire folk, and our 'erbert lives at Bolton, 'e won't alter. Joost like an Englishman, 'e's a bit awkward, you know. Me and my 'oosband's lived 'ere twenty-five years. We're right American. And my sons 'ave married American girls. I did want 'em to wed nice English girls, but their wives are beautiful and they do take care o' my lads. My sons are gentlemen. They own their own motor cars.

"There's a loovly bit o' china, Royal Doulton. Only four dollars and a half for that bowl and cream jug. That's a bargain. And a real cut glass jam jar. Thump it with your thumb! That's 'ow you can tell. Look at this Chelsea stoof. All these little 'unters on 'orseback and these foxes was on mounts—green plush mounts. See that anchor mark on there? I know me china. No, mum, you wouldn't care for that—Sandwich glass. That's American. Now, this is English. A real, old knife case. You see, it locks like this. The master couldn't tr[illegible]he butler, so 'e kept the key in [illegible]sket. And that Devon ware I bro[illegible]t over 'ere myself, wrapped in a flannel nightie. That piece of Wedgwood? No, it wasn't ours, but it came out of an 'ome joost as nice as ours.

"Would you like me to get them dogs down?" I demurred, having come to the conclusion that the exquisite joy of dashing them into fragments on the New England coast would be mitigated somewhat by the receipt of a bill for fifteen dollars. I became engrossed by a florid teapot and from that fluttered fitfully to a hideous sunrise in oils, some ordinary beach furnishings, a Queen Anne stool, and finally a quaint chair of Gothic simplicity with a rather lopsided Beefeater carved upon the back.

"Yes, mum, it's an old one," I was assured, "like Guy Fawkes chairs. You remember t'Gunpowder Plot? That's a Beefeater. They still 'ave 'em in t' Tower o' Loondon, dressed in foony clothes. They show you round, you know. That chair's at least an 'undred years old, p'raps over.

"But you ought to buy that teaset. It was made for Wembley Exhibition and it won a prize. I'll sell it for eight dollars and a half. It's beautiful! Me daughters-in-law want it, but there's only o[illegible] and I can't give it to one of 'em wi'out offending the other. I give them their Christmas presents out of what I 'ave left in the shop. Of course it's all good, and they like it.

"That chair? Yes, it's genuine. I 'ave to ask twenty-five dollars for that, but it's worth it. It cost me a sovereign to buy a box to pack it in. Our 'erbert 'elped me. It came out of a Duke's 'ome. The story? I don't know for sure, but I'll write and ask our Alice. She knows all about it.

"I wish you'd take that tea set. It's a wonderful buy, mum. You know, you don't sit oop to t' table. It's for when soombody drops in of an afternoon; and you 'old the cup in one 'and and the saucer, with your bit o' biscuit on it, in the other. That little glass dish? Yes, that's Sandwich, but that's American.

"You really want that chair, now? Yes, I'll take a deposit. But you ought to buy that tea set. It won a prize at Wembley." P. P. S.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

The First American Plant

And speaking of Corn—what do you know about Corn, anyhow? Is it anything more to you than another of the thousand words, each one the name of a miracle, each one to our careless minds only an empty sound? Did you know it on the old farm, and help to plow it and harvest it and husk it? Know anything about those jolly husking-bees of old New England, when the neighbors for miles around rallied to the communal task—precisely as the First Americans did a thousand years ago, and do to this day—and old and young gathered in the big barn, and husked away in merry rivalry. . . . While there are grasses that grow a hundred feet tall, with great culms six inches in diameter, which are used not only for canteens and for ladders but for the reinforcement of walls against earthquake in the South American countries; and while grasses provide a majority of the food of mankind (for all cereals are of the grass family)—the most beautiful and the most useful of all grasses is our own purely American plant, the Maize or Indian Corn? You may remember that it was this plant which kept our Pilgrim Fathers from starvation. It also spelled salvation to Captain John Smith's Colonists at Jamestown. Neither party had ever seen or heard of it before. And for millenniums it was the chief food of a large proportion of the aborigines of the New World. It was among the first things to be recorded by the Spanish discoverers and explorers, four hundred years ago; and its use was already of great antiquity. How long it took the rude savages of the Stone Age to develop the poor native grasses of Mexico and Guatemala, the euchlaenas, by cultivation to this king of cereals, no man can guess. But they certainly did develop the Indian corn, without any help from us. I shall never forget the astonishment and delight of that fine old farmer, J. Stirling Morton, father of Arbor Day, and one-time Secretary of Agriculture, when I showed him a little sack of chosen ears from a Pueblo granary. Few American farmers knew more about actual farming than Mr. Morton did, but he had never seen such corn as this.

Naturally, the maize was originally of "strong" color—a deep red, a dark blue, and intervening shades. It was only as soil lost its pristine vigor that the blond corn seems to have come in. Nothing in all the world of cereals is so beautiful as a tray of the ears of this First American Plant—the reds and blues, and then, by cross-pollenization, the "alphabet" corn, with red, blue, and yellow alternating in a natural marquetry. Looking at one of these variegated ears, you see instantly where the Indian found suggestions for the bead work for which he became famous more than three centuries ago, when Europeans brought glass beads to trade with him.—CHARLES F. LUMMIS, in "Mesa, Cañon and Pueblo." (New York: Century.)

A Blackberry Rain

The weather deals in exquisite wares,
Like laneside brambles all a-row;
A hundred small and gusty airs,
That up and down the country blow.

And of a sudden a flaw of rain,
A handful of frail silver thrown
Across the sun now and again;
A scrap of little music brown

About a world all palely sweet,
From sky to sky in fragile white,
Whose folk fare gravely down the street
As though they walked in candlelight. . . .

—From "Spicewood," by LIZETTE WOODWORTH REESE. (Baltimore: The Norman, Remington Co.)

Photograph by William J. McGreal—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Letter Arrives in Lindau

THERE is no doubt about it: traveling necessitates the writing of many letters and makes the receiving of them a difficult matter. Such plenary delight there is in finding letters addressed to oneself in strange places that we planned our summer holiday during the winter previous and furnished likely correspondents with our addresses. We read books, charted maps (decipherable only to us) of the cities and galleries and museums to be seen, the mountains to be climbed, the lakes to be swum in. We budgeted ourselves with careful elasticity: post cards, wooden salad forks embossed with edelweiss, peasant embroideries had all to be allowed for. Then, at the last moment, we equipped our friends with slips saying:

Paris	July 15, 16, 17	Hotel ——
Berne	" 19	c/o Cook's
Lucerne	" 20-22	Hotel ——
Lindau	" 25	Hotel ——
Munich	" 28	c/o Cook's

and so on. The gaps allowed for longer stop-overs or changes in plan, such as going by bus (or possibly foot) over the Brünig Pass, or by boat across the lake of Constance. Come what may, we said emphatically, we will be in those places on those days.

* * *

In Paris, it is a blow to find that our friends have forgot us. Twice daily we beseech the concierge, but his answer is invariably: "Pas de lettres." After all, we tell each other, it was so short a time ago that we left—perhaps there has been nothing to say. Then a dark thought assails us. We have been told that, as letters reach one through the concierge, prompt arrival is often subject to his good temper and that, in gallic fashion, to his *pourboire*. Perhaps we should have tipped more generously! That evening, as he puts us ceremoniously into the lift, we press a note into his hand. Not a flicker passes over his face, thumb and forefinger merely find a pocket in which to deposit their gain; not a smile at our munificence and—not a letter!

The natural charm of Switzerland is heightened for us by the sight of a small assembly of letters, waiting our arrival. Good old Tom and Alice, Dick, Jennie, and Aunt Dora, we agree—delighted at our friends.

In Lindau, little island town on the lake of Constance, we expect no letters; we are there only for a day. An odd half-hour before luncheon is devoted to writing post cards. Alice, the flower lover, must know that our balcony looks on a cobbled square with the long wall of a church at one end; and that, as I sit with the table facing the open doors, the scent of geranium, ageratum and ivy blows gently on me. Our balcony is just such a bower, as is every balcony and window in Lindau.

Jennie, the swimmer, must be told that we arrived the previous evening in time to get the bus to the Strandbad. Our suits soon on, we run across the sand, race to the end of the pier, and dive—deep, deep into the dark green waters of the Bodensee: the clasp of the water is soft, a few fishes dart against us. We swim out to a log, spend five minutes trying to climb onto it; then, slipping for the dozenth time into the water, swim back to shore and dress quickly.

* * *

Aunt Dora, always interested in what we eat and where we go, is told that, as we walked along the Quay in the evening, we were attracted by a garden with linden trees leafed into a green ceiling, pebbles underfoot and white-clothed tables coolly spaced. We went in and ordered Wienerschnitzel. Others, coming in, nodded to us. We hear German and Swiss-patois being spoken and feel sure we are the only English-speaking people in the town. A band takes its place in the stand outside: strains of Strauss and Puccini fill the air. A family, complete to trailing dachshund, enters and we exchange nods. All the town and all the recent arrivals are gathering on the Quay to hear the music. Some linger in groups, others stroll up and down the cobbled walks. Here are some bicyclists, still wearing their rucksacks; walkers from the Tyrol, leather shorts leaving brown legs free, gay braces, peaked hats; lovers with linked arms; children. The water laps against the wall. Hourly the lake boat enters the harbor.

One more post card, this to young Donald. Since he is soon to be studying German history, I think it well to send him a picture of the fortress and tell him that Lindau was formerly a free Imperial town, an important commercial place in the Middle Ages. An island only three hundred yards out in the lake, it is now no longer an island, for the railroad embankment and the wooden bridge have connected it with the mainland. The Romans under Tiberius maintained a fleet here, founding the first fort; that ancient tower (marked X on the p. c.) is probably the remnant.

I read through the cards. If laid end to end, they would make an illustrated travelogue, but eloquence has been sadly limited by space.

* * *

There is a clattering over the cobbles in the square. Looking out, I see a yellow wagon draw up to the door of our hotel. Two attendants sit on its high front seat. One, in livery, brings the horse to a stop, holding the reins formally; the other, in uniform, jumps down, opens a door in the rear, turns over some bags, reaches into one and removes a letter.

In another moment B——'s steps are heard on the stair: "A letter! A letter for us! Isn't it wonderful? A letter in Lindau and delivered with all that style!"

"But what is that—that equipage?"

"The Lindau Post-Wagen."

"The Post-Wagen! The mail carrier?" I cry, craning for another glimpse. The two public servants, stiff and military in their demeanor, start off again on their rounds. The clop-clop of a horse's well-shod hooves ring out as the Post-Wagen turns the corner and is heard coming to a stop. Someone else has a letter! B. Y.

A Trip to Naples

We did not need to glance at the leaves which occasionally drifted from the wild cherry tree, or at the changing blue of the sky, to know that the end of summer was fast approaching. For had not Giovanni come this morning? Giovanni with his black eyes and his flashing smile which bared the beauty of his strong white teeth; Giovanni whom we had not seen for two—three months. We often accused him of hiding in some cave during the summer, as bears are wont to do in winter; but, no, he explained kindly, he was merely waiting for the late summer crop of peanuts. For Giovanni was, by trade, a vendor of peanuts. He cultivated them on the sunny slope south of his cottage; roasted them, put them into crackling brown bags, and brought them to town to sell. "Fresh roasta peanuts!" he would cry, catching sight of us swinging on the back gate. "Fresh roasta peanuts!" And then he would fling back his head and laugh; and it seemed to us that a score of silver bells were pealing merrily.

Giovanni always had time to entertain us with a song or a story. When we had handed him our pennies and received in turn a sack of peanuts—which Giovanni always presented with the gravity due a transaction in diamonds—he would find a seat on the corner of our sand box and ask: "You lika song now?"

"Oh, yes, Giovanni," we would cry in one breath. "But tell us a story first please—a story about Naples."

"Napoli! Ma, Napoli!" And Giovanni would laugh again, and shut his eyes. We closed ours tightly; and, when we opened them, there would be Naples in our own back yard! It took but small imagination to change the ice wagon, now passing our gate, into a rumbling ox cart; or the distant glimpse of Mount Barton into Vesuvius. Our sand box became a boat in which we were rowed across the Bay of Naples to Capri and the Blue Grotto. It was a trip we had taken many times with Giovanni. Coming back he always sang for us—*Santa Lucia* or *O, Sole Mio*—sang them in such dulcet tones that we scarcely breathed, and even cook could be heard padding softly to the back door to listen. When he had finished, he would brush the sand from his trousers and reach for his basket. "Thank you, Giovanni!" we would cry softly, in the far-off voices of those who were still sailing on the blue Bay of Naples.

A smile, a bow—and he was gone. From down the street there reached our ears the cry of "Peanuts! Fresh roasta peanuts!" C. C.

Old Fields in Autumn

Old fields that dream beneath the sun,
That hear no more the scythe's gay singing,
The harvest laughter, songs of cheer
Across the springtimes winging—

Now wear the autumn's beauty gay,
And have beyond all song and story,
Beyond the trodden vales of men,
Their hours of shining glory!

ARTHUR WALLACE PEACH.

Guddommelig tilfredsstillelse

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

MENNESKEHETEN har gjennem alle tider søkt å finne tilfredsstillelse. Mange har søkt å finne den ad materielle veier, i den tro at adgangen til å skaffe sig de ting som regnes til menneskelivets behageligheter, vilde bringe tilfredsstillelse og avhjelpe den tilsynelatende hungersnød eller mangel på det gode som gjør sig gjeldende i deres liv. Dette er imidlertid en feiltagelse; for sådan hungersnød eller mangel kan bety fravær av én vesentlig ting. Vi leser i Bibelen at da hungersnøden var stor i Kana'ans land, drog Josefs brødre ned til Egypten for å kjøpe korn. Bibelens beretning synes å antyde at det til tross for hungersnøden ikke var nogen mangel på kostelige ting i Kana'ans land; for vi leser at Israel sa til sine sønner at de skulde ta "av alt det ypperste landet eier, . . . litt balsam og litt honning, krydderier og ladanum, pistasienøtter og mandler" som gave til Josef. Kostelige føde- og nydelsesmidler var der, men hovedfødemidlet manglet; for i Kana'ans land var der intet korn til å lage brød av.

På samme måte kan vi nok vinne berømmelse, stillinger, verdslig ære eller nå intellektualitetens og lærdommens høider, men våre hjerter og liv vil fremdeles hungre og våre lengsler forbli utilfredsstillet hvis vi ikke får del i det brød, den høieste livsfornødenhet, som Kristus Jesus fritt tilbød alle mennesker i alle tider da han sa: "Jeg er livsens brød, og den som kommer til mig, skal ikke hungre."

På side 33 i sin lærebok *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* beskriver Mary Baker Eddy, Opdageren og Grunnleggeren av Christian Science, det brød som tilfredsstiller det menneskelige hjerte, som "den store sannhet om åndelig tilværelse, som helbreder de syke og utdriver villfarelse"; og på side 258 i samme bok skriver hun: "En dødelig, legemlig eller begrenset oppfatning av Gud kan ikke omfatte de herligheter som tilhører ubegrenset, ulegemlig Liv og Kjærlighet. Herav kommer den utilfredsstillede menneskelige higen efter noget bedre, høiere, helligere enn det en materiell tro på en legemlig Gud og et legemlig menneske formår å gi." Her antydes således brødet, "den store sannhet om åndelig tilværelse," nemlig, at Gud er uendelig Liv og Kjærlighet. Enn videre åpenbarer Christian Science at Liv og Kjærlighet er det rene Sinn, som fyller alt rum. I forbindelse med Bibelens erklæring at Gud skapte mennesket i Sitt billede og Sin lignelse, viser disse kjensgjerninger avgjørende at mennesket ikke er en legemlig person som styres av et sinn som får det til å gi uttrykk for utilfredshet, ulykkelighet, mangel, ensomhet eller lignende falske og gudløse antagelser. Det rene Sinn finner uttrykk i fullkomne åndelige idéer; og substansen i disse idéer utgjør menneskets individualitet som Guds lignelse. Den omstendighet at menneskene føler denne utilfredsstillede, rastløse lengsel efter noget godt og sannt som de ikke vet hvor de skal finne, er et bevis på den store kjensgjerning at det virkelig finnes noget som vil tilfredsstille hjertets hunger.

Og hvorledes kan vi midt under disse den menneskelige erfarings urolige forhold bli oss bevisst denne guddommelige tilfredsstillelse? Fremgangsmåten er enkel. Det første skritt er at vi tillitsfullt godtar de åndelige kjensgjerninger angående Gud og mennesket som er fremsatt i Bibelen og Christian Science lærebok. Når vi alvorlig og andektig vender oss til disse bøker og tenker over hver enkelt erklæring, vil vi finne at vi i vår streben efter å finne tilfredsstillelse ikke søker hen til det materielle, men til det uendelige Sinn, hvis ømme kjærlighet inneslutter i sig vårt sanne selv og gir oss alt vi trenger. En sådan hunger forblir aldri ubesvaret, men får øieblikkelig, ufeilbarlig svar. I sannhet, hvor skulde menneskene søke efter tilfredsstillelse annet enn i det rene Sinn som undfanget mennesket som sin egen fullkomne idé, sine egne sanne åndelige egenskapers uttrykk? Mennesket er åndelig og mentalt, og dets behov blir tilfredsstillet gjennem godtagelsen og utøvelsen av hellige, åndelige idéer. Visdom og godhet, renhet og uskyld, glede og styrke, mildhet, tro, hengivenhet, kjærlighet er alle sammen til stede, i rikelig mål, fulle og frie, rede til å nyttiggjøres. Disse åndelige idéer er selve vår livsbetingelse; de er de vesentlige ting uten hvilke det ikke kan finnes fullstendig og varig tilfredsstillelse.

Med dette uuttømmelige forråd av godt nærværende og tilgjengelig for oss, er det bare én ting som kan hindre oss i å benytte oss av det, nemlig, mangel på mottagelighet. Hvis fiskene i havet skulde avvise den føde som kommer til dem, hvor skulde de så kunne finne sin næring? Mennesket, som er omsluttet av Liv og Kjærlighet, av uendelig Sinn, tar på samme måte stadig til sig, og optar i sig, sin åndelige føde, guddommelige idéer. La oss skyndsomt gi slipp på den gamle materielle oppfatning av oss selv som begrensede og legemlige og ta imot "den store sannhet om åndelig tilværelse" som åpenbarer vårt virkelige selv som det rene Sinns fullkomne idé. Efter som vi tillitsfullt lar guddommelig Kjærlighet mette tanken med Livets brød, vil den utilfredsstillede higen ophøre og vike plassen for den herlige følelse av guddommelig tilfredsstillelse som fyller ethvert tilsynelatende tomrum. Og vi vil finne at vi ut fra vår åndelige overflod er i stand til å lede andre hungrende søkere til den uendelige Kjærlighet som skjenker guddommelig tilfredsstillelse.

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Divine Satisfaction

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THROUGHOUT the ages humanity has ever sought for satisfaction. Many have sought it through materiality, believing that to be able to procure those things which are termed luxuries in human experience would bring satisfaction and fill the seeming famine of good in their lives. This, however, is a mistake, for a famine may mean the absence of but one essential thing. We read in the Bible that when the famine was sore in the land of Canaan Joseph's brothers went down to Egypt to buy corn. The Bible story would indicate that in spite of the famine there were luxuries in Canaan; for we read that Israel told his sons to "take of the best fruits in the land . . . a little balm, and a little honey, spices, and myrrh, nuts, and almonds," as a present for Joseph. Luxuries there were, but the staple food was lacking, for in the land of Canaan there was no corn wherewith to make bread.

In like manner, though we may acquire fame, position, worldly honor, or attain to heights of intellectuality and scholarship, our hearts and lives will still be famished and our cravings unsatisfied if we are not partaking of that bread, the paramount necessity of life, which Christ Jesus offered freely to all people for all time when he said, "I am the bread of life: he that cometh to me shall never hunger."

On page 33 of her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, describes the bread which satisfies the human heart as "the great truth of spiritual being, healing the sick and casting out error;" and on page 258 of the same book she writes: "A mortal, corporeal, or finite conception of God cannot embrace the glories of limitless, incorporeal Life and Love. Hence the unsatisfied human craving for something better, higher, holier, than is afforded by a material belief in a physical God and man." Here, then, is indicated the bread, "the great truth of spiritual being," namely, that God is infinite Life and Love. Furthermore, Christian Science reveals Life and Love to be pure Mind, filling all space. These facts, coupled with the Scriptural statement that God made man the image and likeness of Himself, show conclusively that man is not a physical person, governed by a mind which causes him to manifest dissatisfaction, unhappiness, lack, loneliness, or any such false and godless beliefs. Pure Mind finds its expression in perfect, spiritual ideas; and the substance of these ideas constitutes the individuality of man in God's likeness. The fact that men feel that unsatisfied, restless craving for something good and true which they know not where to find, proves the supreme fact that there is that which will satisfy the heart's famine.

And how may one in the midst of this troubled state of human experience become conscious of this divine satisfaction? The process is simple. The first step is trustful acceptance of the spiritual facts regarding God and man which are set forth in the Bible and the Christian Science textbook. As we turn with earnest, prayerful endeavor to these books, pondering each statement, we shall find ourselves reaching out for satisfaction, not to materiality but to infinite Mind, whose tender love holds our true selfhood within itself and supplies all needs. Such hungering never remains unanswered, but meets with instant, unfailing response. Where, indeed, should men seek for satisfaction but in the pure Mind which conceived man as its own perfect idea, the expression of its own true spiritual qualities? The needs of man, who is spiritual and mental, are satisfied through the acceptance and exercise of holy, spiritual ideas. Wisdom and goodness, purity and innocence, joy and strength, sweetness, faith, affection, love, all are here, abundant, full, and free, ready to be utilized. These spiritual ideas are the very necessity of our life; they are the essentials without which there cannot be complete and enduring satisfaction.

With this unfathomable supply of good present to be assimilated, there is only one thing which can prevent us from availing ourselves of it, namely, lack of receptivity. Were the fishes in the ocean to refuse the food which comes to them, where else could they possibly find their nourishment? So man, embosomed in Life and Love, embraced in infinite Mind, ever takes and assimilates his spiritual food of divine ideas. Let us hasten to drop the old material concept of ourselves as finite and corporeal, and accept "the great truth of spiritual being" which reveals our real selfhood as the perfect idea of pure Mind. Thus, as we trustfully allow divine Love to feed thought with the bread of Life, the unsatisfied craving will cease and give place to the sweet sense of divine satisfaction which fills every seeming void. And out of our spiritual abundance we shall find ourselves able to turn other famished seekers to infinite Love, which divinely satisfies.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

A Dream of Kennac Bay, Cornwall

Have you watched them in, as they scud and run
Through the level rays of the evening sun,
How with furious pace
They follow, follow, and press and chase
Each other, vying to win the race,
The wild white sisters of Kennac Bay?

They have drowsed in the ocean's lap all day,
Or tossed at play
With strange sea-comrades beneath the wave
And in dim-lit cave;
But now that evening is near, they ride
Eagerly home on the conqu'ring tide.

Look how one mightier than all the rest,
Her head upreared o'er the red rock's crest,
Has flung herself, baring her foam-white breast,
Far down the path of the soundless seas;
And about her shoulders and round her knees
There swirls a kirtle of lucid blue
That the sun shines through:
And it glints on the streaming pennon, too,
Of her wild white locks in the breeze.

Here comes another in robe of green
And purple sheen;
See, one there, a laggard, is creeping in,
With mantle thin
Of opal hue, that on either hand
Ripples far out o'er the shell-white strand
But all the sisters alike, they wear
Those wild white tresses of windblown hair.

ALMA G. V. HARRISON.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Stocks Advance Strongly in An Active Market

Trading Is Increased in Volume—Mining Shares Are Buoyant

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP)—Inflationary fires flamed anew today, and a brisk forenoon demand for stocks carried prices 1 to more than 3 points higher.

Advances were pared in the afternoon, but trading turned dull on the selling. Alcohols and gold mining shares were the most buoyant divisions. Utilities were a trifle irregular. Consolidated Gas lost a point.

U. S. Steel ruled about unchanged. Homestake was up 19 points. National Distillers and U. S. Smelting registered gains of about 5 each. Chrysler, Cerro de Pasco, American Telephone and Case were up 2 or more.

Transfers approximated 2,800,000 shares.

Wall Street appeared to have returned from its NRA half holiday in inflationary mood. Such a mood was doubtless fostered by suggestions that Washington was still mindful of the need for increasing the national income, particularly of the agricultural population, and that the commodity prices were not to be forgotten.

Meanwhile, hopes of a forward movement by business this fall did much to enliven the day's activities on the stock exchange.

Island Creek's Net Should Cover Its Regular Dividend

As a result of its sharply increased production, as well as improvement in prices on its spot coal sold, Island Creek Coal Company should cover its dividend requirements of 50 cents a share on common and $1.50 a share on preferred in the current quarter. In other words, earnings should come to around $340,000 after all charges, including depreciation and depletion, or the best quarterly showing since the final quarter of 1931, a seasonably more favorable period.

In the first quarter of this year Island Creek earned $153,890, or 20 cents a common share, and in the second quarter $166,031, or 21 cents a common share. July earnings improved over earlier monthly rates, and August showed further material gain.

If September earnings continue to run at the rate shown in the first 10 days (and the only development likely to upset this achievement is a strike) the quarter's net will come to 50 cents a share on the common, making the third quarter's earnings substantially better than those of the first two quarters combined.

Like other bituminous producers, Island Creek has been showing sharp increase in production over a year ago. In August the gain was 45 per cent and in July it was 73 per cent. At the same time there has been an advance in prices for run-of-mine and slack sizes, especially the latter. The result of these two influences is the increase in the company's net.

In view of the current trend the management was fully justified in declaring the regular quarterly common dividend of 50 cents.

As a matter of fact, despite the mediocre earnings of the last year, the company had slightly more working capital on Aug. 31 than it did on the corresponding date a year ago. After paying its Oct. 2 dividends, it will still have "net quick" of around $7,500,000, the figure to which this account has held fairly closely for two years.

Ontario Gold Production For August $3,716,395

TORONTO, Sept. 14—Ontario gold mine production in August was $3,716,395, up $79,641 from July and the best monthly total this year except March. Output for the eight months was $29,517,884, compared with $30,839,592 a year before. Total of 3,687,630 tons of ore was milled this year, compared with 3,618,157 in 1932 period.

Hollinger was leading producer in August, followed by Lake Shore, McIntyre, Dome, Wright-Hargreaves, Teck Hughes and Sylvanite.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
Wheat					
September	.89½	.89⅞	.87⅜	.88¼	+ ⅛
December	.92½	.92¾	.91½	.92	+ ¾
May	.91½	.98¼	.95¾	.96¼	+ ¼
Corn					
September	.48⅞	.48⅞	.47½	.47¾	+ ¼
December	.54	.54¼	.52¼	.52⅝	+ ⅜
May	.60	.60¼	.58½	.58⅞	+ ⅛
Oats					
September	.38	.38⅜	.37⅜	.37⅜	+ ⅛
December	.41⅜	.42¼	.40⅝	.41¼	+ ¼
May	.45	.45	.43¾	.44¼	+ ⅛
Lard					
September	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	+.17
December	6.00	5.75	6.00	6.05	+.13

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
September	.70¾	.66⅞	.66⅝	+.04⅛
December	.72⅝	.68¾	.68⅞	+.03⅛
May	.77½	.74⅛	.74⅜	+.04⅛

Bank of England

LONDON, Sept. 14—Weekly statement of condition of the Bank of England (000 omitted) compares as follows:

	Sept. 14, 1933	Sept. 7, 1933
Circulation	£373,588	£375,228
Public deposits	12,263	21,454
Private deposits	153,584	142,399
Bankers accts	109,643	97,422
Other accts	43,941	44,977
Govt securities	83,745	83,535
Other securities	21,123	22,116
Securities	9,184	9,694
Reserves	11,939	12,422
Prop res to liab	79,221	76,433
Bullion	47.7%	46.6%
Bank rate	191,744	191,659
	2%	2%

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net Chg
October	102.10	102.70	+.30
December	102.50	103.50	+1.00
January	102.20	103.50	+.80
March	103.50	103.80	...
May	103.60	103.80	...

Tone at close steady.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 14	Last Sept. 13
13⅜	3	..	Adams Express	6300	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅜
2⅛	8	1	Adams Millis	4200	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
12½	8½	..	Addressograph	2900	11¼	11	11¼	11
9⅜	1⅜	..	Advance Rmely	100	6½	6½	6½	...
11⅜	5⅝	.60	Affiliated Prod	1200	8	7¾	8	8⅛
107½	47⅛	3f	Air Reduction	3900	107	105	105⅞	104⅛
32½	11⅛	.60	Alaska-Juneau	2900	30⅜	29⅝	30	28⅝
8½	1¾	..	Alleghany Corp	116300	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	2⅝
21⅜	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	12400	6¼	5⅝	6⅛	5⅝
36	5	..	Alleghany Steel	7400	14	13	13	13⅛
143⅜	70¾	6	Allied chem	50	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	...
26⅜	6	..	Allis Chalmers	4500	142⅞	139	142⅞	139
36	5⅝	..	Alpha Port Cem	2600	20⅝	20	20¼	19⅝
9½	2	..	Amal Leather	1100	17½	17	17½	16½
44⅛	18⅛	2	Amerada	300	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
37	10⅞	N	Am Ag Ch C pf	8600	46	45⅛	45⅝	45⅝
35	10½	..	Am Ag Ch Del	100	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
28½	8	..	Am Bank Note	2900	32½	29⅝	32¼	27½
58	36	..	Am Beet Sugar	2800	20	19⅝	19⅝	19½
42⅜	9⅛	.60	Am Beet Sug pf	14400	13½	13	13	13
106	60	7	Am Brake S&F	100	49¾	49	49	49
97½	49	4	Am Brake S&F pf	2100	35	34½	35	35
39⅝	6⅛	..	Am Can	50	100	100	100	...
14	1⅝	..	Am Car & Fdry	8900	94⅞	92⅜	93⅝	93
51¼	34	3f	Am Chain	4300	32½	31¼	31⅝	31
89⅞	33	..	Am Chicle	800	8¾	8¾	8¾	...
13	3⅞	..	Am Com Alcohol	9200	72⅝	69½	69⅝	68¾
19⅝	3⅞	..	Am European	300	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
44⅞	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	3000	14	13	13	13⅛
55⅛	6½	..	Am & For Pow pf	1200	29	28⅞	29	28¼
27	4⅛	..	Am & For Pow 6	400	30⅞	29½	...	...
21½	4⅛	1*	Am & For Pw 2pf	300	16½	16⅛	16⅛	...
16	2½	..	Am Hawaiian	1400	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅞
57½	13½	..	Am Hide & L	1200	11	10½	10⅝	10¼
17½	3⅝	..	Am Hide & L pf	400	42	42	42	41
15⅛	4¼	..	Am Ice	1800	11⅝	11	11	11⅜
3½	1	..	Am International	2500	12	11¼	11¼	11⅛
39½	5⅞	..	Am La France	400	15⅜	15	15⅜	14⅞
23⅝	3½	..	Am Locomotive	1200	33¾	32½	33⅛	32
30½	17	1½	Am Metal	2700	23⅞	23⅛	23⅝	22⅝
19⅞	4	..	Am News	20	26½	26½	26½	26½
41⅛	9⅞	1½	Am Power & Lt	4800	12¾	11½	12¼	12
35	9	1¼	Am P&L 6% pf	800	27¼	25½	25⅝	25⅝
19	4⅜	..	Am P&L 5½ pf	500	23⅛	22	22⅝	22⅜
31⅞	5⅝	..	Am Radiator	6400	16⅜	16	16⅛	16
47⅜	20½	3	Am Rolling Mill	900	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
17½	2¼	..	Am Safety Razor	800	38⅛	38	38	38
4⅞	1	..	Am Seating	200	4	4	4	4
36¾	11⅛	2	Am Shipbuilding	900	1	1	1	1
42¾	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	40	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	25⅛
83	31	3	Am Smelt & R pf	3900	43⅛	40	42⅝	39⅝
73	20½	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	600	81	80½	81	79
47⅞	30	2½	Am Steel Fdries	1900	23⅜	23	23⅜	22½
74	21½	2	*Am Stores	400	40½	40	40½	40
134⅜	38⅝	9	Am Sugar Ref	3500	68	67	67⅝	66
37⅝	10	..	*Am Tel & Tel	12500	132⅞	131	131	132¼
43	10½	1	Am Type F pf	10	24½	24½	24½	...
35⅝	9½	..	Am Wat W & E	3200	29	28¼	28¼	28¼
17	3½	1	Am WW&E ct	500	32	30½	30½	30
61⅞	22⅝	..	Am Woolen	1900	14⅞	13⅞	14⅛	13⅜
10⅞	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	1800	54⅞	53⅜	54⅞	53⅜
66	20	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	900	8½	8	8½	8½
22⅞	5	..	Anaconda Cop	200	54¾	54	54⅝	55
15⅛	4⅛	..	Anaconda Wire	8400	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	17⅝
39	8⅛	.60	Anchor Cap	100	11	11	11	11
90½	62½	6½	Anchor Cap pf	500	28½	27⅞	28	27¼
29¾	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	90	90	90	90	...
7⅝	1⅞	..	Armour Ill A	200	27½	27	27½	27
5	1¼	..	Armour Ill B	2200	3	2⅞	3	2⅞
93	7	..	Armour Ill pf	1500	3	3	3	3
7	1½	..	Arnold Constable	900	58	55⅜	55⅜	56½
20	3½	..	Asso Apparel Ind	200	5½	5½	5½	...
35½	6⅞	..	Asso Dry Goods	400	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	...
80½	39	..	Atch T&SF	3600	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
79¾	50	3	Atchison T&SF	10	38	38	38	37⅞
59	16⅛	..	Atchison pf	3500	71⅛	67¼	68⅛	68¼
12⅝	12	1	Atl Coast Line	900	73	72¼	72¼	72
81⅛	8	6	Atl Refining	2100	49¾	48	49	...
15	1⅛	..	Atlas Powder pf	5400	31⅛	30⅝	30⅝	30½
44½	31¼	..	Atlas Tack	10	83	83	83	...
97⅞	7	2	Auburn Auto	900	22	21⅛	22	21
16⅝	5½	..	Austin Nichols	1800	63⅜	61½	61⅞	61½
		..	Aviation Corp Del	3200	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝
			—B—					
17⅜	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	3800	14⅛	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
37⅞	9½	..	Balt & Ohio	4100	36⅜	34⅜	35	34⅛
20½	2	..	Balt & Ohio pf	600	38½	35¼	35¼	...
14	3	2	Bangor & Aroos	100	40	40	40	...
27	8	..	Barnsdall A	3500	11	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
33	26	2	Beatrice Cream	500	17	16¾	17	...
26½	45	3	Beech Creek	10	33	33	33	...
12½	3½	..	Beech-Nut Pack	400	65	65	65	...
91⅛	62½	4.09	Belding Hem	1200	11	10⅜	10⅜	...
15	13⅜	1½	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	...
21⅛	6⅜	..	Beneficial Ind Loan	100	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	...
31½	9	.25	Bendix Aviation	6400	19⅛	18⅛	19	18¾
49¼	10⅛	..	Best & Co	2500	32⅞	32¼	32½	32½
82	25¼	.80a	Bethlehem Steel	3800	40⅝	39½	39½	39¾
19¼	3½	..	Beth Steel pf	600	66¾	65	66¾	...
20	6⅜	..	Blaw Knox	1200	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14¾
50	24	..	Bloomingdale	60	18	18	18	...
54½	9½	1*	Blumenthal pf	10	50	50	50	...
37⅝	18	1.60†	Bohn Alum & Br	1300	47	46¾	47	...
21⅞	8½	..	Borden	3800	27⅝	26½	26⅝	27
14⅝	2⅝	..	Borg Warner	3700	20⅜	19¼	19¼	20
4¼	2⅛	..	Briggs Mfg	2200	12⅜	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
83½	14	6	Brooklyn Man T	900	31¾	30½	30½	32½
88½	63½	5	Brooklyn M T pf	100	79½	79½	79½	80
53⅝	28	3	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	73½	72	72	79¾
13⅞	1¾	..	Brown Shoe	200	51	49⅞	51	...
12⅞	2	..	Brunswick Balke	500	14⅜	14	14	13⅜
19⅝	2¾	..	Bucyrus Erie	100	10	10	10	...
9⅞	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	13½	13⅛	13⅛	13½
35	3	..	Budd Mfg	5700	7¾	7	7⅛	7
5¾	1	..	Budd Mfg pf	100	28	27½	28	27
13¼	2¼	..	Budd Wheel	4900	5½	5¼	5⅜	5¼
20⅞	6½	.40	Bullard	200	9½	8⅞	9⅛	...
23⅛	7½	..	Burroughs Add	11300	18⅜	18	18⅛	18⅛
4¼	1⅝	..	Bush T Bldgs pf	40	13	12½	13	13½
7½	1¼	..	Butte Con & Zinc	400	3	2⅞	3	...
43½	8½	..	Butte & Superior	500	17⅜	17	17⅜	17⅜
		..	Butterick	100	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	...
		..	Byers	400	38¾	34¾	35	...
			—C—					
34⅜	7⅜	..	Calif Packing	400	28⅜	28	28	...
2¼	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	500	1½	1¼	1½	1¼
12⅝	2	..	Campbell Wy&C	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	10½
41½	7½	1	Calumet & Hecla	1000	6¼	6¼	6½	6¼
20⅞	7½	..	Canada Dry	3600	34½	33½	34	33½
35½	10	1f	Canadian Pacific	7900	16⅞	16⅛	16⅜	16⅛
25½	25½	1.50b	Cannon Mills	400	29½	28½	29½	26¾
103½	30½	..	Capital Admin pf	30	30	30	30	...
29¾	8½	..	Case Thresh	12500	83	80½	80½	78⅝
4⅜	1	..	Caterpillar Trac	500	24⅝	23⅜	23⅝	23⅛
58⅞	4⅞	..	Celanese v.t.c.	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	...
51	17	..	Celanese Corp	14500	48¾	48⅛	48⅝	48⅜
41	14	1½	Celotex Co	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	...
11¾	2	..	Central Aguirre	300	35	34⅝	34⅝	34½
95	52	7	Century Ribbon	400	9	8½	8⅝	...
42⅜	5⅞	..	Century Rib pf	500	75	75	75	...
20⅞	7	..	Cerro de Pasco	10800	39⅝	37⅝	39¼	36½
20⅞	1	..	Certain-Teed	300	5	4¾	5	...
52½	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	100	16	16	16	...
39¼	24⅝	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1200	48½	47	47½	...
7⅜	2⅛	..	Chi & Gt West	4400	4⅞	4½	4⅝	...
11⅜	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	300	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	...
11⅜	1¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	500	1¾	1½	1¾	...
16	1¼	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	3500	14⅜	13⅛	13⅛	13⅜
34½	2	..	Chi & N'western	2500	12⅞	11⅞	12¾	11⅞
19⅜	2½	..	Chi & N'west pf	100	23½	23½	23½	...
22⅜	6¼	..	Chi Pneu Tool	500	10	9½	9½	9¾
34	5	1	Chi R I&P 7%	100	11	11	11	...
10½	2	..	Chi Yellow Cab	100	11	11	11	...
21⅛	6	..	Chickasha Cot O	800	27⅝	26¾	26⅞	26¾
52⅞	7¾	.50b	Childs Company	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6½
25	7¼	2	Chile Copper	120	16¼	15½	16¼	...
3⅝	¼	..	Chrysler	45700	52⅝	50⅜	51⅝	49½
22⅝	7	..	*City Ice & Fuel	300	10	10	10	...
26	3	..	City Stores	1800	2	1⅞	1⅞	...
17⅞	3½	..	Colgate-Palm-P	400	18	17⅝	17⅝	17½
51	15½	..	Collins & Aikman	6700	25½	24	24¾	24⅞
42¾	12⅝	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	400	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	6¾
28⅛	9	.80a	Colo & Southern	30	38	38	38	...
83	59	6	Columbia Gas	12400	18	17½	18⅛	17⅝
27⅛	6⅝	..	Columbia pf A	200	78	76¾	78	...
71⅞	23½	2	Columbia Pic vtc	2100	27¾	26¼	26⅝	26⅛
17⅞	4	..	Columbian Carb	400	64½	62½	63⅝	61½
25	18½	1½	Comm Cr 7% pf	110	24½	24½	24½	...
95⅞	70	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	120	95	94½	94½	95
39½	16	..	Comm Cred A	200	39	38⅝	38⅝	...
43½	18	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	460	25½	25	25	24⅞
57¼	9	.60	Comm Inv Tr	2400	39⅝	38½	39½	38⅜
6⅛	1⅜	..	Comm Solvents	45700	41¾	40½	40¾	39⅝
60½	21	..	Commwlth & Sou	31500	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
27⅝	7⅜	.60	Commwlth & Sou 6pf	200	39½	37½	37½	37¼
64⅛	40	3.40	Congoleum Nairn	3400	25	24¼	24½	24⅜
99	83	5	Conn Film I pf	600	11½	11¼	11½	...
5½	2¼	..	Consol Gas	19700	47⅞	44⅞	45½	46⅜
15⅜	5	..	Consol Gas pf	200	91	90	90	90
2¼	⅛	..	Consol Laundries	200	3½	3½	3½	3¾
10⅛	1⅛	..	Consol Oil	30200	15	14⅜	14⅜	15
4⅛	1¼	..	Consol Textile	1200	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
8⅜	2	..	Container A	3200	9⅞	9¼	9¼	9¾
18¼	3	..	Container B	2400	31½	30½	30½	32½
3½	⅝	..	Cont Baking A	1200	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	13⅜
68	35½	2	Cont Baking B	500	2¼	2¼	2¼	...
17⅛	10½	1.20	Cont Can	3700	68	65¾	66½	65⅝
4	1	..	Cont Dia Fibre	100	12½	12½	12½	...
19½	4⅞	..	Cont Insurance	1500	30½	29¼	30¼	29¼
90⅜	45⅜	3	Cont Motors	2400	2⅛	2	2	...
	7½	2⅜	Corn Products	12400	19⅛	18⅜	18⅝	18½
		..	Cotr	1800	88	87	88	85¾
		2f	Cream of Wheat	200	5½	5	5⅛	4⅞
		..	Crosley Radio	2300	32⅜	32	32	31⅝
		..	Crown Cork & S	400	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	...
		..	Crown Zellerback	900	46½	46½	47⅛	45½
		..	Crucible Steel	700	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	6⅜
		..	Cuba Co	200	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
		..	Cuba Ry pf	200	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
		..	Cuban Am Sug	500	5	5	5	6
		..	Cudahy Packing	200	6½	6½	6½	7
		..	Curtis Publishing	600	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	4
		..	Curtiss-Wright A	1200	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
		..	Cutler Hammer	600	6½	6¼	6⅜	6⅜
			—D—					
		..	Deere & Co pf	300	15	14½	15	...
		..	Deere & Co	8200	38½	37	37	36¼
		..	Del & Hudson	900	80¾	77	78	...
		4	Detroit Edison	2800	38⅝	37¼	37¼	36¼
		1	Diamond Match	200	70	70	70	...
		1½	Diamond M pf	200	25½	23½	25½	23⅝
		1f	Dome Mines	3300	34½	33½	33⅝	33
		1.20**	Dominion Stores	100	21	21	21	...
		.75	Douglas A	9500	17	16¼	16⅜	16
		..	Dresser B	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7½
		8	du Pont de Nem	4700	84	82¾	82½	82
			—E—					
		..	Eastern Roll Mill	400	6½	6¼	6½	6¾
		3	Eastman Kodak	1800	85	84	84⅞	84¼
		..	Eaton Axle & Sp	1200	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	13
		..	Eitingon Schild	1900	4	3½	3¾	3⅝
		..	Elec Auto-Lite	3900	23⅜	22¼	22¾	22¼
		..	Elec Auto-L pf	50	85	85	85	88
		..	Elec Boat	1400	6	5¼	5¾	5½
		..	Elec & Mus Ind	1500	3½	3	3	2¾
		..	Elec Pow & Lt	4200	7	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝
		..	Elec Pow & L pf	800	20	19	19	19½
		..	El Pwr&L6%pf	900	17	16½	16½	17
		..	Elec Sto Battery	600	47¾	46	47⅜	47
		..	Elk Horn Coal pf	200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	...
		2	Endicott Johnson	100	57½	57½	57½	...
		7	Endicott John pf	10	117	117	117	118½
		..	Engineers Pub S	300	7½	7	7	...
		..	Engineers P S 5pf	300	25	23½	25	24
		*1	Eulsable Off Bldg xx	600	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
			—F—					
		..	Fairbanks pf ct	20	5½	5½	5½	5½
		..	Fairbanks Morse	100	21½	21½	21½	...
		..	Fed Min & Sm	400	61	58	61	...
		..	Fed M & S pf	100	50	50	50	...
		..	Fed Motor Tr	100	7½	7½	7½	8½
		.60	Fed Water Serv	400	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¼
		..	Fed'd Dept Sto	100	27¾	27¾	27¾	27½
		1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	2600	30	29¾	30	27½
		.40	Firestone T & R	3100	27¾	26½	27⅛	26⅞
		2½	First Nat Stores	800	56⅛	55⅝	56⅛	55
		..	Florsheim Shoe A	100	15½	15½	15½	...
		..	Florsheim S pf	1000	99	99	99	...
		..	Follansbee B	100	12	12	12	...
		..	Food Mach	100	13½	13½	13½	...
		..	Foster-Wheeler	1200	19¼	18½	18½	18¼
		1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	600	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	...
		..	Foundation	1400	17⅜	16⅝	16⅝	...
		..	Fox Film A	11600	19	18	18¼	17½
		6	Freeport Tex pf	100	150	150	150	150
		2	Freeport Texas	4700	47	45	45	45½
		..	Fuller pr pf	60	17⅜	16⅝	17⅜	17¼
		..	Fuller 2pf	10	10¼	10¼	10¼	...
			—G—					
8½	1	..	Gabriel Snub A	600	4	4	4	4
20⅝	6½	..	Gamewell	20	19	19	19	19
43¼	13⅞	1	Gen Am Inv	800	9⅝	9¼	9¼	9
27	4⅝	..	Gen Am Tnk Car	1200	39	38¾	38¾	38
20⅞	11⅜	1	Gen Asphalt	1900	22⅜	22	22	22
108	99⅛	8	*Gen Baking	2600	18	15⅝	15⅝	15½
10½	2½	..	Gen Baking pf	20	108	108	108	108
11⅝	2¼	..	Gen Bronze	1600	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
23	2¼	..	Gen Cable	900	6¾	6¾	6¾	8
30½	10½	.40	Gen Cable A	4500	15½	14⅝	15	15
12⅛	10⅛	.60	Gen Electric	700	12⅞	12½	12⅝	13
39⅜	21	1.80	Gen Elec Sp	1200	6⅜	6	6⅛	6¼
2⅞	1	..	Gen Foods	200	12¼	12¼	12¼	12
49½	13¼	..	Gen Gas & E A	4600	39⅜	38⅝	39	39
10⅛	3	..	Gen Mills	600	39¼	38	38⅜	38⅜
93	65½	3	Gen Motors	29200	33¾	32⅝	33⅛	32⅝
24	5	..	Gen Mot 5% pf	400	93	91	93	91
11⅝	2	..	Gen Out Ad	100	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	6
49½	13¼	..	Gen Out Ad A	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	...
10⅛	2	..	Gen Print Ink	20	11½	11½	11½	...
49½	13¼	..	Gen Pub Service	100	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	...
10⅛	2

Financial: News and Comment

Tax May Force Stock Exchange Into New Jersey

Large Branch of New York Office May Be Used to Check 4-Cent Burden

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP)—A threat to establish a branch of the New York Stock Exchange in New Jersey to escape impending taxes became more definite today.

The law firm of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft disclosed that it was studying the legal problems involved at the behest of a prominent brokerage house. Stock exchange officials privately expressed sympathy with the move, but would make no public statement.

The city administration, adamant to protests from the financial district, pressed forward with its program, which includes a tax of four cents a share on stock transfers originating here. The program was expected to receive the approval of the board of aldermen today, and Mayor John P. O'Brien has indicated he will sign it on Sept. 21.

Newark, Jersey City and other north Jersey communities have been mentioned as possible sites for the subsidiary exchange, should it be set up.

Samuel Untermyer, special financial adviser who drew up the tax plans for the city, attacked Gov. A. Harry Moore's invitation to the stock exchange to locate in New Jersey tax free. He called the offer "contemptible" and said if the exchange should move another would develop here in its place.

"New Jersey," Mr. Untermyer said, "should be ashamed of itself to seek such an advantage of our necessities—due to the unfortunate unemployment situation. It is far beneath the dignity of that great commonwealth.

"I am sure that the citizens of that State will be deeply mortified and will administer to those politicians the rebuke they so deeply deserve."

He added: "If the Stock Exchange so much as dares to put through this tax-dodging scheme to help deprive the unemployed of food and shelter, it will only serve to hasten the day of Federal regulation of the exchange, toward which I have been working for years and which the President promised."

Meanwhile several communities in New Jersey continued to bid to draw the Exchange across the river. The plan under consideration by the client of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft contemplates, not the removal of the whole Exchange, but the establishment of a subsidiary Exchange with 1375 members.

De Coursey Fales, a partner in the law firm, said:

"It is contemplated that the new Exchange will rent quarters in some city in northern New Jersey which will be easily accessible to persons doing business in New York City, and which will have banking facilities and telephone and telegraph communications adequate to supply the needs of a large stock market."

Hope Expressed For World Agreement To Cut Oil Production

LONDON, Sept. 14 (AP)—A hope for a world agreement to reduce oil production was expressed today by Herbert L. Pratt of New York as he left for New York after a month's holiday in England.

Mr. Pratt, oil company director, declared that the industry could not make money for a long time because there is far too much oil. He added, because of an American agreement to decrease production a hardening of prices is hoped for.

"Our ultimate hope is that there will be a world agreement among oil interests, including the Russians and Roumanians, for a decrease in production," he said.

"That is, as I see it, our only hope. While we want a hardening of prices, we do not want the Government to fix the price for us."

Marching to Victory Under the N. R. A.

Capital, the Public and Labor are today being welded together as never before by the nation's support of the N. R. A.

"Shoulder to shoulder" and "all in step," that's the spirit of the New Deal, and Wednesday's Parade was the sort of celebration that *proves* it.

This bank is squarely behind the National Recovery Act and when you deposit savings here every dollar does its part to speed up the nation's wheels of industry.

CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK

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NEW YORK

Intensive Effort To Reopen Closed Banks

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 14

AT President Roosevelt's direction an intensive campaign to reopen the nation's closed banks will be begun within a few days.

His plans carefully drawn, the Chief Executive is confident that by Jan. 1, when the system of insured deposits becomes operative, all but a very few will be doing business.

The Administration was described today as ready to put the resources of the Government behind any institution, not irremedially insolvent with the stipulation that the local community do its share.

If additions to the capital structure of a closed bank can put it in a sound position again, it will issue new preferred stock, which the people of the locality will be asked to buy. When they have purchased to their capacity, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation will take the remainder.

State banks, of which there are about 8000, have not been under Treasury jurisdiction, being nonmembers of the Federal Reserve. When the general banking holiday ended, these reopened under state laws.

Price Fixing In Oil Industry Is Serious Question

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—If the price-fixing clause in the oil code, which has been temporarily abandoned was eliminated permanently, it would be better both from a legal standpoint and for the good of the industry, according to the current T. S. Hose Review, which points out that price-fixing i. always dangerous, but when a price is set that is below the cost of production, it is ruinous.

"The entire object of the oil code, as it pertains to the National Recovery Act, was to stop the sale of petroleum at less than its cost of production," according to the review. "Dollar oil was talked freely without any real reason, when as a matter of fact with the higher wages that will be paid under the National Recovery Act, with all costs taken into consideration, money would be lost producing oil at $1 a barrel, and $1.40 would be nearer the correct minimum figure.

"Oil is the most important of all our commodities. When it is taken into consideration that the value of the 1932 crop of wheat was $417,612,725, that the value of the 1932 cotton crop was $475,475,550, and that the value of all the gold produced in the United States and its possessions in 1932, during which year more gold was produced than any year since 1924, was $51,836,400, as compared with the value of crude produced in 1932, $697,451,170, it will be readily appreciated that the industry is far too important to be subjected to rules made hurriedly.

"Price-fixing is always dangerous, but when a price is set that is below the cost of production, it is ruinous. General advances which are taking place in the midcontinent area are bringing oil very close to the $1 point and $1.50 a barrel should be paid for crude before Jan. 1, 1934. If this comes gradually, it will be a great deal better than as though it all came in one lump. In my opinion, prices will adjust themselves, but the key to the whole situation is in whether or not proration can be properly enforced."

Gain in August Building Permits Reflect Expansion

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—Further expansion in building is reflected in August returns to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. For the third month in succession expenditures have been above the previous year.

Permits for 215 identical cities for August amounted to $32,422,968, compared with $27,565,795 for August, 1932, up 17.6 per cent. Over the preceding month the gain is 10 per cent, compared with a normal seasonal rise of about 1 per cent.

New York City also made a favorable showing. August permits totaling $5,249,530, up 16.3 per cent over July and 18 per cent over August, 1932.

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Australia Holds Economic Status In Fiscal Period

Trade Balance Big Enough To Meet Interest and Invisible Item Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Aust. — Australia's overseas trade for the 1932-33 financial year showed a favorable sterling commodity trade balance of £21,216,000 compared with £30,795,000 for the previous 12 months. Imports of merchandise into Australia during 1932-33 were £56,820,000, an increase of 29 per cent compared with the previous year's figures. Exports of merchandise from Australia were £78,036,000 compared with £74,838,000, an increase of 4 per cent.

The increased imports were mostly for capital works and replacement and thus strengthened rather than weakened Australia's economic position. The trade balance is sufficiently large to pay for Australia's exports to meet overseas interest and to defray the cost of invisible services.

In Australia, the total balance on all items of trade, visible and invisible, is closely approximated by the balance between exports of merchandise and silver and current gold production on the one hand and imports of merchandise and government and municipal interest payments on the other. Applying this formula for the fiscal year 1932-1933 the trade position of Australia is shown to be:

Imports

Merchandise	£56,850,000
Government and municipal interest	26,500,000
Balance	76,000
Total	£83,426,000

Exports

Merchandise and silver	£78,826,000
Current gold production	4,600,000
Total	£83,426,000

On current transactions, therefore, Austria has succeeded in maintaining a close balance in her overseas accounts. The figures given above take no credit for the export of gold reserves from the Australian notes fund amounting in the full year to £11,265,636. While it is not ontemplated that this sterling reserve will be broken into for current trade purposes, this reserve is a strong factor in maintaining Australian credit overseas.

Since the Lyons Government took office in 1932, treasury bills held by the London and Westminster Bank have been reduced by $1,000,000, and the rate of interest has been reduced from 6½ to 3 per cent. This is evidence of the strong improvement in Australia's credit in London.

French Import Quotas on Many Items Removed

PARIS, Sept. 14 (AP) — Import quotas on 58 classes of products, headed by cotton linters from America, have been removed by a decree published in the official journal.

The goods involved are those on which the minimum and intermediate duties were recently restored.

Although few immediate effects are foreseen in American quarters here because tariffs on those articles, including the minimum rates, were increased on July 16, the action was regarded as a possible indication of a tendency to substitute higher tariffs for the much-criticized French import quota system.

Since late last year there have been official hints of such a change in connection with negotiations for new commercial accords between France and other countries.

French business men, chiefly exporters, have urged that the quota system of limiting imports be abandoned in favor of a more liberal import policy for the sake of helping French export dealings in world markets.

Insurance Company Rulings Withdrawn

DOVER, Del., Sept. 14 (AP)—James G. Shaw, State Insurance Commissioner, issued a notice withdrawing rules and regulations imposed on insurance companies doing a life insurance business during the "public emergency." The rules and regulations were imposed March 18 and are withdrawn as of today.

They were effective against all companies chartered in Delaware or doing business in this state. The rules and regulations chiefly restricted loans on insurance policies.

Bank Clearings Lower For Leading U. S. Cities

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP)—Bank clearings at leading cities in the United States totaled $4,134,848,000 for the week ended Sept. 13, Dun & Bradstreet reported today. This was a decrease of 5 per cent from a year ago. Clearings at New York City dropped 5.9 per cent under 1932, while those outside were off 2.8 per cent.

The total for the past week was $475,613,000 larger than for the previous week, which covered five business days. A year ago the rise following the Labor Day holiday was $463,267,000.

Atlas Tack Co. Bonus

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP)—The executive personnel of Atlas Tack Company is to receive a stock bonus in recognition of progress made by the company in the last year. Directors have authorized distribution of 1000 shares of Atlas stock, purchased in the open market, in amounts to be determined by the president. Six new directors have been added to the board.

Pegged Grain Prices Removed

WINNIPEG, Man., Sept. 14 (AP)—At an emergency meeting held on the trading floor of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, the members voted today to remove pegged prices which were placed on wheat and oats Aug. 15.

State Bank Supervisors Act To Forestall Possible Crisis

With Time Short, Ask That State-Examined Reports of Condition Be Used as Basis for Admission of Nonmember Banks to Insurance Fund

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 14—Sympathy with the insurance of bank deposits was voted yesterday by men who oversee the greatest class of banking resources in the country, the National Association of Supervisors of State Banks.

They then acted to forestall what many considered the possibility of another nation-wide banking crisis when guarantee of bank deposits goes into effect the first of next year.

Some 8000 state banks are anxiously watching to see whether they will be declared eligible to participate in the deposit insurance when it starts. All the members of the Federal Reserve System, both state and national banks, go in automatically.

Need State Examiners' Aid

But the thousands of state banks which do not belong to the Federal Reserve System have to be examined, according to the law, before they can enjoy the bank guarantee. The time between now and Jan. 1 is so short that the Federal Government cannot make the examinations, it is said by the state bank commissioners.

Consequently if a bank in the Federal Reserve System, on the opening of next year offers insurance of bank deposits to its customers, and a state bank across the street is unable to give any such guarantee, the state bank is likely to lose business and lose it quickly. A run is regarded as very likely to happen. Should this be duplicated in a great many cites, a brand new banking upset is forecast.

"If a substantial portion of the 8000 commercial state banks not members of the Federal Reserve System are not approved for insurance by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, we shall undoubtedly witness another panic," Mr. Frank H. Schrenk, chairman of the National Depositors' Committee, of Washington, told the state bank authorities yesterday.

"We are confronted with a very grave possibility. That possibility must be anticipated and handled promptly and completely without delay."

The state commissioners adopted two plans to avert the threatened disaster. They recommended a short-cut on the examinations to the officials at Washington. They then determined to send a committee there to try to work out the problem.

They asked that the federal corporation "accept as a basis for the admission of nonmember banks to the temporary insurance fund reports of condition of such nonmember state banks, after examination by the state authorities, acting in collaboration with the examiners designated by the federal deposit insurance corporation."

In behalf of this proposal they argued that such examinations would give a more uniform and truer picture of the condition of nonmember state banks than could be obtained through examination made in any other way.

Necessity of Quick Action

However, should it be unavoidable that the examinations must be made by the federal corporation, they suggested that the trained and experienced examiners in the employ of state banking departments, all of whom were familiar with local conditions, could be used as deputies.

Of the time element they pointed out that its brevity would "render examination of nonmember banks by independent examiners acting for the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation exceedingly difficult of accomplishment." Therefore they urged the desirability and urgent necessity of action at the earliest practicable date. They also called for definite standards of requirements for admission to the insurance fund.

In addition, a committee representing state banks throughout the country was appointed to go to Washington for conference early next week with the board of the deposit corporation. This committee is headed by Col. William H. Kelly, Commissioner of Banking and Insurance for the State of New Jersey.

Colonel Kelly's hope is that the federal authorities will allow all the state banks to come into the temporary insurance of bank deposits on the same basis as the Federal Reserve Bank System banks—that is, without requiring an examination, but accepting instead the state banking department's certificate.

He said he believed it impossible for the federal corporation to get hold of enough good men, who also know local conditions, to do the examining by themselves in the three months and a half remaining.

His committee will ask the Government, he indicated, to take in all banks for the temporary insurance starting Jan. 1, with the understanding that weak banks would be weeded out before the permanent insurance began, July 1.

Mr. J. S. Brock, bank commissioner for Louisiana, was elected president. The next meeting will be in Baltimore, Md., chosen because of the anticipated next meeting of the American Bankers' Association at Washington.

The World's Business

Export Trade in Cotton

REPORTS from India, Japan and Great Britain encourage the hope that the long-standing disputes of the cotton industries in the three countries will be ironed out. India is a great market for imported cotton goods. But of late years it has been developing an industry of its own, and has protected it by increasingly high tariffs. This has hurt both Great Britain and Japan. In regard to the former country, India has agreed to receive a deputation, and to talk over Lancashire's grievances. The dispute with Japan is the more serious. Some time ago India abrogated its trade agreement with Japan to take effect on Oct. 10. Japan, of course, put the act down to British influence. But it has been somewhat mollified by the Indian invitation to discuss the form of future relations. Finally, the two great rivals for the world's cotton export trade, Great Britain and Japan, are conferring in Britain.

Indian Tariffs

Between April, 1930, and June this year the Indian tariff has been raised three times against British goods and five times against non-British goods. The present levy against the former is now 25 per cent; against the latter, meaning Japanese goods, 75 per cent. In 1930 the tariff on goods from both sources stood at 11 per cent. Hence the Japanese charge of British influence in Indian tariff making. It was the last increase of duties of 25 per cent against Japan that involved the denunciation of the existing trade agreement.

Lancashire's Rival

Competition from Japan has been the most perturbing factor in the post-war history of Lancashire. Time was when the cotton textiles of the British county were without equal. Markets everywhere were open to them. Even before the war, however, the British cotton trade felt the pressure from industries in other countries. The march of industrialization was the cause. When a nation starts to industrialize, attention is first devoted to the machine production of its clothes. The war, which stopped so many peace-time manufactures and blocked most of the peace-time export trade, stimulated enormously home industries in former importing countries. When peace returned, there was a disarmament of plants as well as armies, and British manufacturers tried to recapture the old foreign markets. The struggle has gone forward unceasingly. But, coupled with the entrenchment of home industry and the rivalry of new exporters, Britain has found that other suppliers have learned, and in some cases bettered, their manufacturing processes. Japan is now Britain's leading rival for control of the world's export trade in cotton goods.

Key to Japan's Success

At first Japan's success was put down to cheap labor. The explanation was too simple. The advantage that the Japanese enjoy in the matter of wages is offset by the employment of a larger number of workers to do a given quota of work. Some years ago Mr. J. W. Robertson Scott, in his Foundations of Modern Japan, said that an English worker can produce work equal to the output of four Japanese workers. I do not know whether this is true today, but a disparity still exists in favor of the British workman. Thus the higher wage scale in Britain is counterbalanced by greater per capita output.

Japanese Organization

In any case, labor is a relatively small element in the price of cotton, as of other goods. In a survey which I had occasion to write in 1928 for the Council on Foreign Relations, New York, I hazarded that Japan's success was due to superior organization. We hear a great deal these days about corporative states, namely, states wherein the government has assumed authority over the national economy. Italy, Soviet Russia, Germany—these nations have put business in governmental leading strings. The NRA is a kind of halfway house between private and state capitalism. But all these experiments were heralded long ago by Japan. Japan passed from agrarian feudalism to a kind of state capitalism without any interval of industrial laissez faire. The development has been obscured to observers because one never knew in Japan exactly the relation between government and a particular industry. The nexus is a subsidy, with which the Japanese Government became the partner of industry, so as to put the country in a forcing house of industrialization. This has been particularly true of the cotton industry. Organization, beginning at the top with government encouragement, has been developed all the way down the line. The industry is a chain made up of links of buying, shipping, and delivery of raw material at the mills, and of manufacture and distribution of the finished product, all under the control of a handful of men. Such solidification has no counterpart in England save in the finishing sections and subsidiary trades.

H. B. E.

Aid Extended To Farmers by Land And State Banks

Effort Made to Refinance Loans Held in Closed New York Banks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14—Cooperation between the officials of the New York State banking department and the Federal Land Bank of Springfield in an effort to refinance some of the farmers' obligations held in closed banks in New York State has been announced by Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., governor of the Farm Credit Association.

Either Federal Land Bank loans or Land Bank Commissioner's loans or both are available to farmers who have obligations to pay to local banking institutions provided the farmers are eligible for such loans and have sufficient security to offer. The Federal Land Bank can loan up to 50 per cent of the appraised normal value of the farm land plus 20 per cent of the insured, permanent improvements. The Commissioner's loan may not exceed $5000 to any one individual and the amount so loaned, together with all prior indebtedness against the property, may not exceed three-fourths of the appraised value of the property.

Refinancing Farmers

Representatives of the state banking department have been making a special study of the Federal Farm Loan Act and the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933 for the purpose of advising banks concerninng the probability of refinancing farmers whose obligations are held by them.

These officials of the state banking department are working in close coöperation with the Federal Land Bank of Springfield. At present 64 banks are being liquidated by the state banking department.

A recent survey by that department covering 21 of these institutions showed that first mortgages on farms held by them amounted to $832,800, and junior liens totaling $130,200. A tentative estimate was made by the banking department that $114,100 of the first mortgages might be financed either by a Federal Land Bank loan or a Land Bank Commissioner loan. In addition it was estimated that it may be possible partially to refinance $154,000 through the same channels. Further, the department estimates that these closed banks hold farmers' paper approximating $1,000,000, which should be eligible for rediscounting with the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Springfield.

Simplifies Process

The recent action by the Farm Credit Administration centering the responsibility for the making of commissioner's loans with the Federal Land Bank makes that institution responsible for both land bank and commissioner's loans, thus tending to expedite and simplify the process of handling applications and the making of loans. The appraisal force has been increased in an effort to handle all applications promptly. The Federal Land Bank reports that it is handling business currently and therefore there should be little or no delay in giving the closed banks an answer as to whether loans can be made.

Farmers whose obligations are held in these closed banks where it appears to the state banking department's representative that the farmer is likely to have adequate security for a land bank or commissioner's loan will be asked to sign one of the new application forms recently issued by the Springfield Land Bank.

This form does not make a specific application for either land bank or commissioner's loan but leaves it to the land bank to determine which type of loan may be made or whether both may be made.

When a loan or loans are made the farmer pays off his obligations to the local bank. In cases where the farmer owes the local institutions more than can be borrowed from the land bank or commissioner, the local bank will be given the opportunity to scale down the farmer's debts to the amount which can be borrowed.

Judge Coxe Speeds S. W. Straus Case

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP)—The solvency of S. W. Straus and Company, Inc., whose affairs are in the hands of the federal and state courts, should be determined by a jury as soon as possible, Federal Judge Alfred C. Coxe said yesterday.

"There has been too much poppycock about all this," said Judge Coxe after hearing several motions. "It is about time this thing came to a head in some kind of an issue on the merits."

Judge Coxe denied a motion to dismiss the state court receiver, reserved decision on a motion to strike out the company's answer denying insolvency, and denied a motion to appoint a receiver in bankruptcy "at this time." He also refused to strike out the involuntary bankruptcy petition filed against the company.

American-Hawaiian Steamship Earnings

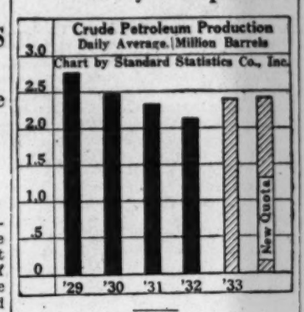
American-Hawaiian Steamship Co. reports for July a profit of $105,818 after interest and depreciation, but before federal taxes, compared with a loss of $4928 in July, 1932.

For the seven months ended July 31 profit before federal taxes was $194,999, compared with a loss of $530,177 in the first seven months of 1932. Above figures do not include capital gains or losses and are subject to year-end adjustments. Capital stock amounts to 468,600 shares of $10 par.

British National Debt

LONDON, Sept. 14—British national debt March 31 was £7,767,811,171 ($35,227,000,000 at current exchanges). Total of the funded debt was £3,362,697,133 ($15,329,000,000).

Price Fixing in Oil Industry Postponed



THE Administration apparently has found a way to postpone its assumption of price fixing authority in the petroleum industry.

Its first and most urgent step is to regulate production. Production quotas already have been assigned, limiting outputs in the various fields to an amount approximately in line with current domestic needs.

If states exceed their quotas, the Administration can control the violation by prohibiting interstate shipments.

United States Sends Gold To Great Britain

NEW YORK, Sept., 14 (AP)—The liner Manhattan was bound across the Atlantic today with the first American gold shipment to the London market since President Roosevelt raised the barriers against such exports.

In the liner's vaults was 4200 ounces of newly mined gold from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and worth approximately $123,816 on the basis of the quotation of $29.48 a fine ounce issued by the Treasury yesterday.

Also aboard the liner was $8,300,000 of gold withdrawn from earmark and destined for Paris. Consequently it left unchanged the gold stock of the United States.

The newly mined gold was consigned by the Federal Reserve Bank to the Bank of England. The British Central Bank will have the metal sold at the London gold auction and will notify the local bank of issue of the terms of the sale.

The Federal Reserve Bank thereupon will credit the American producers of the gold with 98 per cent of the sale price and the balance will be given them when a letter confirming the sale is received from the Bank of England.

Had the American producers sold the gold to the Treasury Department they would have received the statutory price of $20.67 an ounce. By sending it to the free gold market in London they will receive about $37,000 more than the gold would bring here.

London Holidays Extended

LONDON, Sept. 14 (AP)—The Saturday closing of the stock exchange here has been extended to include Sept. 16, 23 and 30.

Lamont Resigns As President Of Steel Institute

Retirement Attributed to Code—Schwab Expected to Resume Position

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—The resignation of Mr. Robert P. Lamont as president of the American Iron and Steel Institute was made public here today following its submission to Mr. Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the board of the directors of the institute on Sept. 1. His retirement from the post, to which he went from the cabinet of former President Hoover, where he was Secretary of Commerce, is attributed directly to the fair practice code of the National Recovery Administration.

"The opportunity for constructive, forward-looking studies and plans for the (iron and steel) industry as a whole that seemed possible a year ago must give way to the present practical, immediate demands, which can best be met by men familiar with the vast details of the various branches of the industry," he said in his letter of resignation. "I can be of little help in this work."

Mr. Lamont held that "from now on for an indefinite period the principal activities of the Iron and Steel Institute will be in seeing that the obligations of the industries under the code are properly carried out and reported to the Government." This means "Government regulation of business," he indicated. "No one knows how far it may go," he said.

Mr. Lamont asks that his resignation become effective at Mr. Schwab's earliest convenience. Mr. Schwab, who resigned the presidency of the Institute a year ago to make room for Mr. Lamont, will resume the office, it was said in authoritative quarters.

It was denied in Institute quarters that Mr. Lamont's resignation was indicative of any differences of opinion within the industry regarding the fair practices code. It was declared that the text of his resignation made it clear that his reason for quitting was that he was not sufficiently familiar with the iron and steel business as a whole to administer the code under which industry is now working.

Canadian Pacific Receipts Off

MONTREAL, Sept. 14—Gross traffic receipts of Canadian Pacific Railway during the week ended Sept. 7 totaled $2,377,000, compared with $2,417,000 in the like 1932 period, a decrease of $40,000.

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1 lb. Colonial Milk Chocolates with Bon Bons	54c
2 lb. Colonial Milk Chocolates, same assortments	$1.00
1 lb. "Unique" pkg. Jellies, Nougats, Bon Bons	54c
1 lb. Mallow Moon asst. Jellies	54c
1 lb. Royal Marshmallows	25c

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SYRACUSE, N. Y.
NRA
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at
Dey Brothers
SALINA, JEFFERSON AND WARREN STREETS

The Young Folks' Page

A Close-up of Noah Webster

By CARILYN STEVENS

ACTUALLY to sit at Noah Webster's very own desk, to peep into the cubby-holes (which, by the way, he kept in faultless order), to investigate the drawers where once were treasured the manuscripts which later blossomed into the pages of our well-known dictionary, are privileges offered to visitors at the Webster's Dictionary exhibit at a Century of Progress. Such an adventure brings one into close touch with an individual who has hitherto perhaps been no more than a name.

Apparently many people are confused about the two great American Websters, Noah and Daniel, since the question most frequently asked of the attendant in the booth is the connection between these two men.

This confusion recalls the story of the man who said to his friend, "Daniel Webster must have known a lot to write that dictionary!"

"You are mistaken," said his friend, "it was not Daniel Webster who wrote the dictionary, but Noah."

"Aha!" answered tht first speaker, "there's where you are wrong. Noah was the man who built the ark!"

These two Websters are only distantly related. Each had his own distinct part to play in the history of our country and there will probably be no more confusion with regard to them when one has once had a close-up of Noah Webster and his work.

We are, perhaps, inclined to think of him exclusively in connection with the dictionary so that we do not always realize what a great patriot he was. Although preëminently a scholar and a literary genius he was never a recluse, but took a very active part, not only in the affairs of the country, but in city and state affairs as well. Moreover, he was an intellectual and social leader in the various cities in which he lived from time to time. In fact, he was a public-spirited citizen and "an all-round man."

Noah Webster graduated from Yale, in 1778, at the age of 20. Thereupon his father gave him his blessing and a bill of continental currency worth about $4. With these he was told to go forth and make his fortune. Not a very cheerful prospect one may well imagine! Our country had recently withdrawn from the support of the mother-country, it was ravaged by war and was not yet organized into a nation. About the only way young Webster could think of to add to his $4 was to teach school. This turned out to be a most fortunate decision for it brought him into immediate contact with educational problems, one of which was an urgent need for proper textbooks.

Famous 'Old Blue Back Speller'

Webster, therefore, soon set about writing a "Grammatical Institute of the English Language," which has since become famous as the "Old Blue Back Speller." This is a remarkable book and it has had a remarkable history. It leaped into instant popularity, and although it met with opposition in certain quarters, this only served to give it added publicity. It was published in 1783. By 1785 it was selling at the rate of 500 copies a week. By 1847, 24,000,000 copies had been sold. A bit revised as to typography and some minor points, it is still used in certain sections of the country. From it Webster received a sufficient income to support his family for many years while he was at work upon his dictionary.

The "Speller" was as noteworthy as it was popular. Its intent was not only to teach a young person to spell properly but it served "as a primer, reader, moral instructor and guide." Of this purpose it has been said, "He taught millions to read but not one to sin." It also did another grand thing. It helped to tie our country together as to language and (although this was not Webster's original intent) to tie American speech to the best English usage across the seas. He warned his young friends, for instance, to beware of using "sparrowgrass" instead of the aristocratic asparagus and brought them up to attention on such points as using "rheumatiz for rheumatism and "curche" for courtesy. These and other like faults, if persisted in, in various districts of a country so big and widely separated, might have led to a dozen local dialects, in place of one unified language. This interesting book is on exhibition in one of the cases.

In the meantime, Webster had studied law by himself and was admitted to the bar in 1781. During those stirring years when the fate of our country as a nation hung in the balance, and when agitation over policies and political issues ran high, Webster was consistently an ardent and enthusiastic supporter of George Washington and an advocate of the fundamentals which finally crystallized into the Constitution of the United States. He was not only a patriot, but a clear political thinker and for a number of years he gave freely of his time and efforts as a writer in support of the country.

In 1800, his first dictionary was published. It was a small octavo volume containing 408 pages and 38,000 words. One can see it at the exhibition in the case with the "Speller." Young folks today might think that this is a dreary book. The type is very small and the definitions are slight when compared with what we expect of an up-to-the-minute dictionary. For instance, in the New English Dictionary it took, according to reports, 30,000 words to set up the word "set" properly. But the first little volume was by no means dreary to Webster. It was to him the beginning of a big adventure. After its publication he immediately went about the task of compiling what became his great life work.

Webster was perfectly prepared for this great work. He was self-reliant, patiently and painstakingly persistent, and he was an original thinker. Not satisfied with the etymologies then available to him, he began a deep study of the beginnings of words, going to 20 different languages in his search. To understand the origins of words and to be able to trace them down to present-day usage not only makes them a fascinating study but a joy to use. Those who understand such interesting bits about our language become more skillful in its use and more picturesque and vital speakers.

Exhibit at the World's Fair

At the Webster exhibit at the world's fair is presented a series of dioramas which illustrate this point and which show some colorful little tabloids of word "starts." The words chosen for these dioramas are: chapel, candidate, calculate, curfew, neighbor and broker.

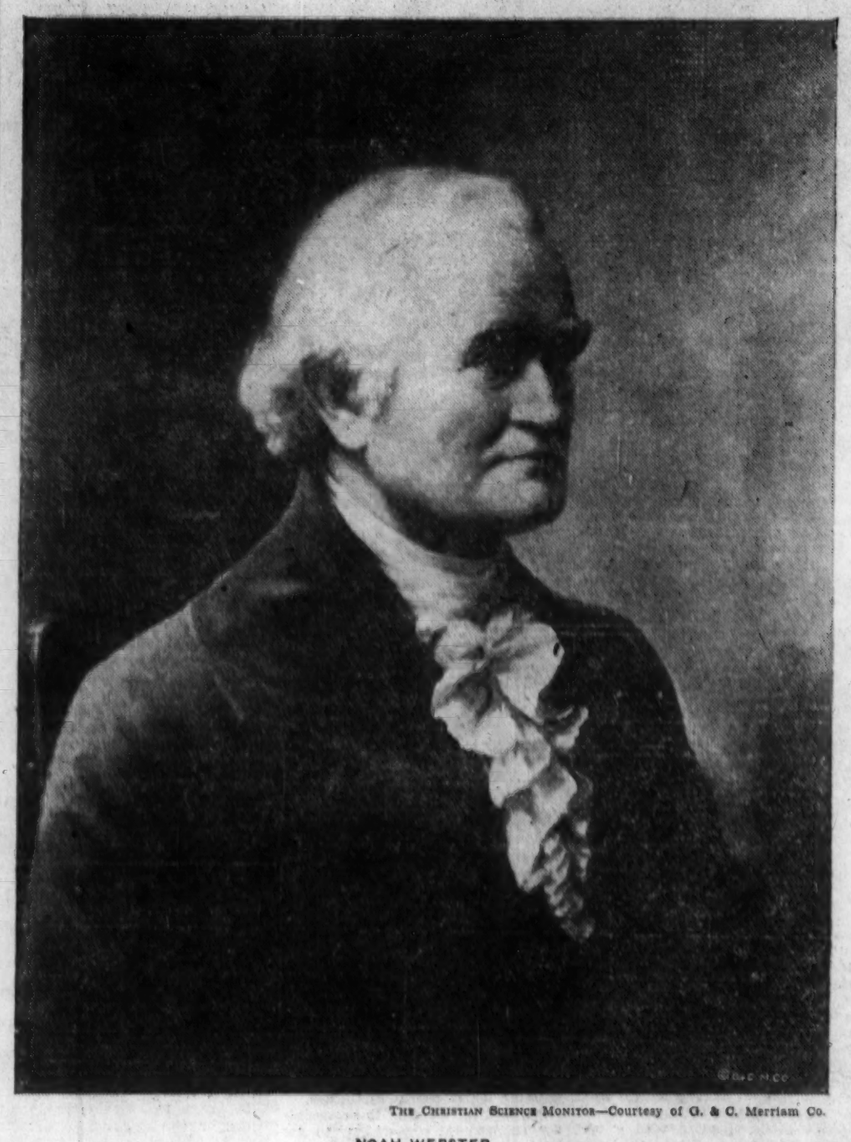
Another set of historical dioramas have been planned to tie up outstanding events in our country's history with the publication of various editions of the dictionary.

In 1828, the dictionary upon which Webster had labored so diligently for 20 years was published. This was a great improvement on the first little volume not only in number of words, but in accuracy, clearness and adequacy of definition.

No one can get a proper idea of Noah Webster and of the value of his work without recognizing the depth and sincerity of his religious life. Always a lover of God, in 1807 he became an earnest student of the Bible and a volume of the Scriptures henceforth lay always on his table.

He had an unswerving faith in the providence of God, which he believed extended to even the minutest details of everyday life. Not only his daily tasks but his pleasures as well he referred to His guidance and it is recorded by his family that he gave humble thanks for the goodness of God whenever he partook of food. He turned to Him as a source of continual support and encouragement in the dark hours that sometimes cast their shadows over his arduous and original task.

Shortly before he passed on in 1843 he referred to his long life of 85 years as "one of uniform enjoyment because filled up at every stage with active labors toward a definite end."



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Courtesy of G. & C. Merriam Co.

NOAH WEBSTER

How I Became a Golf Champion

By DIANA FISHWICK

(In an Interview With PEGGY SCOTT)

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

IT JUST happened! I went to live near the golf course at North Foreland when I was about 11 years old—and fell into it! You either show promise in golf at the outset, or you don't.

"I used to knock the ball about in the holidays, but that was only for a few weeks in the year. At school I was fairly good at hockey and netball, but nothing special!"

As a matter of fact, the girl who has won five gold championships in six years would probably have succeeded at any game, for she has an excellent eye, good judgment, determination, and does not mind losing.

Her successes are: The girls' championship twice—when she was 16 and 17 years old. British ladies' golf championship, 1930. Record score for the international meeting at Ranelagh. English championship, 1933. French open championship, 1933. Bronze medalist British ladies' open championship, 1933.

"I learned the game backwards with a putter on a short course," she said, "and I really think there is something to be said in favor of it for children. When I started I had a good three months on the putting and approaching course only, with just a putter and a mashie. I learned to get out of quite deep bunkers with that little club, and consequently it seemed much easier when a niblick was added to my equipment.

"Perhaps I was fortunate in starting on a short course, because I came to the full course with my short game ready-made, eager to master the wooden clubs. Had I started on a long course, I doubt whether I should have had the patience to study the short game sufficiently, and should have taken much longer to settle down to get the necessary figures.

"I should advise young people to keep to putting only, until they are reasonably sure of two putts on a green; then to take a mashie, and no other club until they are proficient with that. I suggest this because I have noticed that as soon as they are given a driver all they think about is seeing how far they can hit the ball, and they have no patience for practicing their short game.

"When marking cards for competitors in the juvenile competitions, I noticed their scores were spoiled more by bad putting than by anything else; yet it is a department of the game which is within the grasp of the youngest player. On in two, down in seven, is only too common.

"One could not fail to notice, when watching the British Open Championship at Sandwich last year, that it was the short game which decided the results. It was a convincing lesson that the approach and one putt was the standard of achievement at which to aim.

"I was fortunate, when I began, in playing on a course where there were leisured men to help me. It is a great advantage to play with men—one gets used to being outdriven."

Golfers are sometimes said to be people of one interest, but this is not true of Miss Fishwick. She loves books, good plays—and dogs. The photograph of "Tannie," her own wire-haired terrier, went to America with her, and always stood on her dressing-table.

Commenting on a statement in a newspaper that golf is a selfish game for young people to play, Miss Fishwick said: "It need not be selfish. It can be a team game, a four-ball match as they play in America. Of course, if you are more interested in your own play than in the team, it becomes selfish. It is a pity that there is no way of learning the etiquette of golf. People come straight onto a course and have to pick it up as best they can."

Miss Fishwick has twice played golf in America; she has also played in France and in Ireland.

"Golf leaves me no time for another career," said Miss Fishwick, "but it occurred to me that, as there are thousands of women in England playing golf, why shouldn't I write about it; and although the only literary work I had done was to write a story when I was twelve—which I put away in a drawer—I decided to take a course in journalism, and then began to send news paragraphs about golf to an afternoon paper. Very soon I was offered a contract, and for three years I contributed golf news, and also wrote for golfing papers.

"Now I am on the staff of the News Chronicle, and cover men's golf as well as women's. When I was in America recently, I acted as a common-or-garden reporter! I wrote up Sir Malcolm Campbell's record speed trial, and cabled it—I wouldn't have missed that for anything! Writing about golf gives me many opportunities I should never otherwise have had."

Miss Diana Fishwick wears, when golfing, a pinafore dress which she designed herself, and a beret. The dress has no pleats, but is slightly flared at the skirt.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© The Photo Illus. Co.

Diana Fishwick, at the Age of 11, Playing in Her First Children's Golf Competition.

The Craft Shop

Miniature Brick Making

Conducted by HARRY IRVING SHUMWAY

MODEL houses and buildings have been made of various materials, such as plaster, wood, metal and paper. This is an entertaining and instructive project. This article has nothing to say about model making—but it does deal with an essential in building, which will be of great interest to the maker of models—how to make bricks.

These tiny bricks look exactly like the real thing. And they are laid in the same way, too. Most model houses look like model houses—but houses built from these bricks look like real houses on a small scale.

Using this method, almost any sort of stone or brick can be made in the same color as the original. Limestone, brownstone, Quincy granite, white marble, pink marble, red and yellow bricks of all shades. And any shape. This article will tell you how to make all these things—but you will have to design your building yourself. That, as Mr. Kipling says, is another story.

Plaster of Paris (our old dependable friend) is the basis of our product. And the coloring is added by the simple color dyes for cloth that are for sale everywhere. These are regular dyes, not the soaps or tints. With these dyes any shade can be mixed.

First, we want a mold to cast our bricks in. It is made of wood and sheet tin. The mold shown here makes five bricks at a time. But there is no reason why a dozen or two dozen can't be struck off at a time as easily. Simply make the trough longer, that's all. And, of course, you can make as many molds as you like.

The base is a flat, smooth board. It should be smoothed down with fine sandpaper and given two coats of shellac.

The form shown in our illustration makes bricks ¼ inch long by ⅛ inch wide by 5-16 inch thick. For models of large buildings these dimensions would be too big. Probably bricks ⅛ inch long by ⅛ inch wide by 3-16 inch thick would be more in scale. But regardless of dimensions the method is the same.

Sides of the Mold

The sides of the mold are made of two strips of wood, 5-16 inch thick, which is the only dimension having anything to do with the size of the brick. Make these two strips exactly alike. Now mark off points, ¾-inch apart, along the strips, beginning about an inch from one end. You can have as many of these as you like; the more space, the more bricks can be cast at one time.

With a hack-saw make cuts on these lines, about 3-16-inch deep. Clamp the strips together while doing this, so that the cuts will be exactly in line.

Next, cut the small pieces of tin which are to be set into these cuts. Their purpose, of course, is to separate the bricks when the wet plaster is poured. The illustration shows this arrangement. The tin pieces are 5-16-inch wide by ¾-inch long.

The wooden strips placed half an inch apart will make bricks ⅞-inch by ⅛-inch and 5-16-inch. Rule two parallel lines half an inch apart on the board and line up the strips on these. See that the cross-cuts are exactly opposite. Bore holes at each end of the strips down into the board. A nail in each of these holes will keep the form tight. This mold can be used over and over again. It can be taken apart, of course, by removing the nails, which are not driven in hard.

Shellac the two strips and we are now ready to make bricks.

Cardinal Red Dye

A very little plaster of Paris will do. About two teaspoonfuls will make six or seven bricks. For red bricks get the dye called Cardinal Red. A good shade will result by adding the contents of one package of the dye to a pint of boiling water. This will make a deep red brick. Keep the solution in a bottle.

To mix the plaster, pour in enough of the dye solution to make a fairly wet mixture. Stir thoroughly. It should be about as thick as gravy. Pour this into the mold gently, allowing it to come a little above the top of the tins and mold. As it sets, it can be smoothed off with a knife. This will make all the bricks the same size. Of course, the mold and tins should be coated with a little olive oil before pouring in the plaster.

It will set in a few minutes. But don't remove the wood strips and tins until it is fairly hard. An hour is usually enough. The bricks fall apart readily. Dry them on a piece of screening so that the air can get to all sides. In two days they will be quite hard and ready to go into the building of a house.

Rough places and any uneveness can be removed with sandpaper. To get perfect right-angled surfaces a miter box makes a handy appliance. Place the brick in the angle of the box, allowing the uneven edge to project. Wrap a piece of fine sandpaper around a block of wood and work the uneven surface of the brick. The end of the miter box will insure a perfect surface.

When dry the bricks can be coated with very thin shellac. This will protect the plaster and lay the dust. And also bring out the color. Bricks and stone to suggest marble and polished surfaces can be varnished to get the gloss. The bricks are now ready to use.

"Mortar" for the Bricks

The "mortar" is liquid glue mixed with whiting. Whiting is a powder sold by all hardware stores. Mix only enough for a few bricks at one time, as the glue hardens quickly. Work up the mixture on a sheet of glass or tin with a knife blade. After this sets it is quite hard and looks just like the cement on buildings. Of course the mortar line may be emphasized later by painting a fine white line on it.

Bricks of yellow or brown can be made by using the dye for that shade. Other stones can be made just as easily. A gray dye, well diluted, makes a stone that looks like granite. This effect is further emphasized by adding to the dry plaster a small pinch of silver or aluminum powder. Larger stones can be made by taking out two or three of the six tin pieces and using a larger mold.

Round columns are made with pieces of brass pipe for molds. Cut any length desired with a hack-saw and file the edges smooth. Coat with olive oil on the inside and pour the wet plaster in the usual way. The piece of pipe should be placed on a flat board and a little flour paste should be daubed on the bottom edge so that the wet plaster won't flow out. These little columns can be forced out when dry by pushing through with a round stick or dowel.

Of course any shaped stone can be made with the wood strips and tins. And raised effects in design can be easily made by carving on the bottom board of the mold.

This work is very fascinating. Models made of these bricks and stones look amazingly like the real thing. Perhaps you remember the article in this column a few months ago on the painting of designs on unexposed photographic plates. Imagine a model cathedral done, using that method for the stained glass windows and this present process for the building. It would be a most interesting project, and I hope somebody makes the attempt.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Our Photograph Shows the Bricks and the Mold in Which They Are Made.

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

A H. S. Student's Challenge

Peace and the Press

The following essay was written by a high school summer school student, assigned an essay dealing with world affairs. It gives a picture of our modern lopsided civilization as seen through the eyes of youth, and since it is the youth of the world who will suffer most should efforts toward disarmament prove a failure, it seems only fair that their views should find expression. It, with another essay, was sent in by the instructor who writes: "I believe that Monitor readers would be interested in receiving this glimpse of the trend of thought of some members of the rising generation."

TWO important events will mark the year 1933. At Chicago there is a world's fair, commemorating a "Century of Progress." At Geneva, Switzerland, there was held almost simultaneously a Disarmament Conference.

At the first we have just cause to boast of our rapid progress in industrial civilization. At the second, which was a complete failure, we acknowledge ourselves to have lost everything that we have gained at the first. For, after all, of what use is scientific perfection and ingenuity if we continue to retard moral civilization by slaughtering or maiming for life the young blood of the world in brutal warfare.

If any lasting results for good were to be gained through war, I would be the first to advocate such a course. The opposite, and only the opposite, however, holds true. Our own history will verify this definite statement. Since the founding of our nation we have had with clocklike regularity a war every 20 or 25 years. Call it a coincidence if you like, but with the same regularity we have had a period of financial panic and depression every 20 or 25 years. The reaction from each of these wars—there have been six—has been exactly the same. First, a wild orgy of post-war prosperity and then, a much longer duration of gloom and unemployment.

You who are still skeptical might say that we would have had these sordid gaps in our history anyway. Perhaps you are right, but on my side, I can only say, have we ever had a chance to prove this contention?

For hundreds of years men have fearfully believed that "men must fight." But must they? Let's analyze the causes of war. There are three direct sources of armed combat. First, the newspapers, with their greedy and unscrupulous owners.

Newspapers have been improperly called the mirrors of public opinion. They are anything but that. Rather they are like octopi, which wrap their vicious tentacles unobtrusively about the sane ideas of the masses, poisoning and deadening their minds to the whole truth. The metaphor is harsh, but not, I believe, overharsh, with a very few exceptions.

What is National Honor?

These newspapers are the molders of "national honor"; always they are the first to become indignant when our "national honor" is threatened. What is "national honor"? Who would know that such an honor existed if it were not for the daily newspapers or magazines? Let the smallest flame of war flicker and the newspapers are the first to fan the tiny flame into an acute blaze, by filling their columns with grim warning and alarms that our "national honor" has been insulted by some country far distant. Before long we have developed a hatred which is something entirely foreign to ourselves. Because of this conjured hatred we march gayly but determinedly off to fight, to the death, someone whom we have never met, in a country which we know little about.

But the newspapers are but the tools of the other two prime movers of war: imperialistic governments and the lobbying profiteer.

Every government is blemished with imperialistic egotists who believe that theirs and theirs alone is the one superior nation. Their sole dream concerns the greater extension of their own nation, and the one way that they can fulfill their dream is through war. Do they suffer in the actual combat. Not at all; they are the ones who will reap the profits, and it is impossible to reap profits on the battlefield proper. They leave the sordid gory details to the common people, such as you and me.

The most detestable of the three is the profiteer. These profiteers might be classed in the same category as the newspapers, but they are different in that they are more despicable and infinitely more dangerous, for they work in the dark. Their power lies in their influence, which is stupendous, inasmuch as it is backed by tremendous wealth.

If there is anyone who, having read thus far, still believes that war is either right or necessary; let him stop here. What follows concerns only peace and the means of bringing it about permanently.

Any new idea, whether it be scientific or moral, seldom meets with approval, and the dogma that men must fight has been an accepted one for centuries. For centuries, however, men believed that the world was flat; that women were created to be inferior servants to men, useful only to propagate mankind. Surely if these and other tenets can be shown as false, it is not impossible that some day the world will rise above war and become thoroughly civilized — both industrially and morally.

To do this, we must forget past enmities, cultivate a feeling of brotherly love for every race and nationality and do all in our power to disarm suspicion and unfriendliness. It is almost imperative, however, that we be abetted by the press.

When Newspapers Become Allies of Peace

Once the newspapers of the world become the allies of peace the battle will be more than half won. The press could unleash all its power, and gradually it would be able to change public opinion. It could do this so quietly as to be scarcely noticeable, yet steadily and surely it could bring about a change that would be momentous in history. For, show me the government that in these times will dare to ride roughshod over public opinion. Without the press to back them, governments would never be able to arouse their country to war against another.

Unscrupulous profiteers would find themselves balked, if they could not shake the integrity of the press.

The youth of the world would be trained to love all races and creeds as well as he loves his own, instead of being taught to look upon all foreigners with hatred and suspicion.

The result of this change of viewpoint would quickly make itself known. It is entirely logical to believe that disarmament would be accomplished as a matter of course. Suspicion, once dismissed, would undoubtedly make way for the consummation of world peace and harmony. I hope only that I live to see the world safely at rest, free from discord and bloodshed, for I am as sure that that day will come, as I am sure that flowers blossom in the spring.

E. M.

Why the Royal Family Is Punctual

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

The punctuality of the British Royal Family is proverbial. Before they go anywhere or do anything officially, notice of the time is given, and no one is ever kept waiting. That is why an English crowd will stand for hours to watch a Royal procession, knowing that at the precise time stated their patience will be rewarded.

Courteous consideration is, of course, the reason for this strict observance of time, but one must not forget the 900 clocks which tick away simultaneously in the royal residences, or the staff of men whose duty it is to keep them in perfect order.

The biggest number of clocks—360—is at Windsor Castle; Sandringham has about 230; Balmoral has 250, and Buckingham Palace 160. It is the boast of the staff that when one clock strikes they all strike.

"Meet Me at the Monitor Pavilion"

Two Conversation Rooms at The Christian Science Monitor Pavilion on the grounds of the Chicago World's Fair are especially arranged for conversing, writing and resting. These make the Pavilion an ideal place for meeting friends. In addition, there is a Christian Science Reading Room reserved for quiet study.

The Pavilion contains three features of interest to every Monitor reader—a graphic display of the Monitor's journalistic achievements and exhibits of circulation and advertising activities.

You are also invited to visit the Christian Science exhibit in the Hall of Religion near by.

NUACE MOUNTING CORNERS

Stamp collectors and amateur photographers know NuAce Corners are best for mounting stamps, postcards, photos, etc. Three styles, "Regular" for cards, large snapshots, etc. and "Junior" for small stamps, blocks, small prints, etc., in 6 colors. 100 to the package; Gold and Silver, 60 to the package. The new "Transparent" style gives full vision. 80 to the package.

Any style 10c a package at dealers or 5 and 10c stores; or send 10c for package and samples.

ACE ART COMPANY

25 GOULD STREET READING, MASS.

Danger Is Shown Of NRA Breaking Up Thrift Habits

Building and Loan Men Hear Free Spending Would Defeat Ends

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 14—Will the NRA, through encouraging spending, discourage thrift, systematic savings, home buying? This was one of the points raised before the annual meeting of the United States Building and Loan League here yesterday by Dr. Virgil Jordan, president of the National Industrial Conference Board, and, in his opinion, one needing close watching.

Dr. Jordan urged the building and loan men to take cognizance of certain trends in the NRA program, which to him are alarming.

One, he said, is the danger of American society turning into a state where people are guided by considerations of temporary rather than permanent value. "If this be the case," he said, "if people spend more for today and save less for tomorrow, it will mean a decline in home building, rather than the increase which is necessary to stimulate construction."

That President Roosevelt himself is anxious to stress thrift at this time was apparent in his message to the Building and Loan League:

"Your responsibility for providing incentive for thrift and of financing home ownership on a sound basis has been imposed on you by millions of our citizens. It is a function the importance of which has been given outstanding recognition in the recent recovery legislation. Your organized efforts should play an important part in guiding the building and loan movement through the present period of stress to new heights of service in the future."

Dr. Jordan also visualized the NRA as leading very definitely toward socialism, by bringing about greater governmental control and greater governmental investment in private enterprise.

However, he said, the NRA has taught American business men one big lesson—that of working together cooperatively, a lesson whose value will remain long after temporary effects are forgotten.

In agreement with Dr. Jordan's view that world conditions were improving substantially, Mr. A. D. Theobald, director of education and research for the American Savings, Building and Loan Institute, said that the "degree of business recovery has been almost remarkable."

In his report, Mr. Morton Bodfish, executive manager of the league, said that out of 1652 institutions which had bought stock in the new Federal Home Loan Banks, 1647, or all but five, were building and loan associations. "Splendid evidence," he said, "of the willingness of the building and loan business to put its actual resources into one of the earliest and most important vehicles for permanent national recovery."

Wall Street Boos Tammany Mayor

(Continued from Page 1)

ministration's alternative to that defeated effort.

Derision apparently has not served to deter the Mayor and his colleagues from jamming through its tax program, however. Indeed, this latest demonstration will be used by the Mayor's friends as political material for the Tammany campaign.

"We shall go to the people," said one of these today, "and we shall tell them that it was the Stock Exchange, the enemy of the common people, which booed their Mayor."

This, it was observed in other quarters, takes no cognizance of the fact that the boos came from clerks and bookkeepers, stenographers and "runners"—a cross section of the "common people" whose support Tammany is invoking for the mayoralty contest.

Simultaneously Mr. Untermyer, parent of the tax program, sprang to the defense of the Mayor and criticized the demonstrators as "dressed up hoodlums."

Untermyer in Defense

"These are the bulldozing tactics by which the exchange has managed all these years to escape taxation and regulation," he said. "They tried deliberately to mar a great national outpouring and to publicly insult the chief magistrate of the city for doing his unpleasant duty as he saw it.

"I can imagine and sympathize with the humiliation of the self-respecting members of the exchange at the exhibition of these dressed-up hoodlums by way of resentment at being required to contribute toward keeping the unemployed from starving and from losing the roofs from over their heads."

It was Mr. Untermyer, too, who made the official comment on the threat by Wall Street officials to move the stock exchange from New York and on the offer by Gov. A. Harry Moore of New Jersey to receive the institution in that state, tax free. Removal of the stock exchange, he predicted, would only mean the opening of another exchange here to replace it.

Chides New Jersey

"New Jersey should be ashamed of itself to seek such an advantage of our necessities—due to the unfortunate unemployment situation," he said. "I am sure that the citizens of that State will be deeply mortified and will administer to those politicians the rebuke they so richly deserve."

Meanwhile the Mayor has before him today the $19,000,000 economy schedule prepared by the Peter Grimm municipal economy committee set up by his special fiscal adviser, Mr. Untermyer. Its official publication will not be made for several days, Mr. Grimm said, and he refused to comment in advance.

Neither would Mr. Untermyer speak of the report today, although he already has indicated that he is not fully in accord with the recommendations and has warned the committee that it is placing its economy hopes too high. Some of the savings proposed would require legislative action to effect.

Italian Concession Helps Arms Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

state in advance the reductions in armament it would be willing to make if the trial period proves successful.

Britain and Italy want this trial period to be as short as possible, while France favors five years. France is far from approving the granting of prototypes to Germany. France wants definite assurances now regarding sanctions to be taken against a violator of arms control, while Britain and Italy, not to mention the United States, want to leave that point for later consideration.

Smoothing Out Differences

It is to the smoothing out of these points of difference that coming conversations will be devoted, and it is unlikely that any definite decision will be reached much before the Disarmament Conference reconvenes in October. More immediate action is expected, however, on the problem of Austria's independence and the economic reorganization of central Europe.

The French Foreign Minister, M. Joseph Paul-Boncour, is expected to confer over the week-end with Mr. Koloman von Kanya, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Hungary, who arrives in Paris tomorrow. It is admitted that these conversations concern the central European problem and in official circles it is asserted that Mr. von Kanya's visit indicates progress toward close collaboration of France, Italy, Britain and the Little Entente in endeavoring to make economic existence easier for smaller central European states.

The French Cabinet met late today to examine all these questions and crystallize the Government's stand, particularly on the problem of disarmament.

Reich Delegates Named

BERLIN, Sept. 14 (AP)—Baron Constantin von Neurath, Minister of Foreign Affairs, today was named head of the German delegation to Geneva. Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda, also will be a delegate. Meetings of the League of Nations Assembly and the Disarmament Conference are pending at Geneva.

Radio Programs

Eastern Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield, (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural market report.
5:15 NBC, Paul Ash's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 NBC, Reggie Child's Orchestra.
6:15 "Happy Landings," Mitzi Green.
6:30 Reports; sport review.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, "Treasure Island," sketch.
7:30 NBC, "Reminiscences and the Present Day," Dr. Charles Monroe.
7:45 Guardsmen; male quartet.
8:00 NBC, "Captain Diamond," sketch.
8:30 NBC, Talk series.
8:45 Malkin Conservatory program.
9:00 NBC, Death Valley Days, sketch.
9:30 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, "Hands Across the Border."
10:30 Platinum Serenaders.
10:45 News; reports; sport review.
11:15 NBC, "The Starry Cross Overhead," Dr. Robert H. Baker.
11:30 NBC, United States Army Band.
12:00-1:00 a. m.—NBC, dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Musical Varieties."
5:30 NBC, Trio Romantique.
5:45 NBC, Ray Heatherton, baritone.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news; music.
6:45 Jerry and Mimi, impersonations.
7:00 NBC, Twenty Fingers of "Harmony."
7:15 After Dinner Revue: vocal.
7:30 NBC, "Lum and Abner," sketch.
7:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs," sketch.
8:00 NBC, Rudy Vallee's Orchestra; Buster Keaton; Fay Bainter; Moran and Mack; Mary Small.
9:00 NBC, "Captain Henry's Show Boat."
10:00 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Al Jolson; Deems Taylor.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Mirth Parade."
5:30 CBS, "All American Boy."
5:45 CBS, John Kelvin, Irish tenor.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Tarzan of the Apes"; sketch.
6:30 CBS, Football Reporter, with Eddie Dooley.
6:45 "The Merry-Go-Round."
7:00 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
7:15 Yankee Singers, chorus.
7:25 Brockton Fair speaker.
7:30 CBS, Mills Brothers, quartet.
7:45 Boake Carter's News Flashes.
8:00 CBS, Boswell Sisters, vocal trio.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam."
8:30 CBS, Windy City Revue.
9:00 CBS, Vera Van; quartet; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Columbia Dramatic Guild: De Maupassant story.
10:00 "As I See It," Richard D. Grant.
10:15 "Street of Dreams," songs.
10:30 Ted Husing; soloists; orchestra.
10:45 Announcements; news.
11:00 Hughie Connor's Orchestra.
11:15 CBS, Little Jack Little, songs.
11:30-1:00 a. m. CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Skippy," child sketch.
5:15 Hits and Encores.
5:15 CBS, Enoch Light's Orchestra.
6:30 Organ recital.
6:45 CBS, Buddy Wagner's Orchestra.
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 CBS and local dance music.
7:45 New England Council presents Lincoln Filene.
8:00 Recordings by Philadelphia Orchestra.
8:30 Hughie Connor's Orchestra.
9:00 Organ recital, Harry Rodgers.
9:25 NRA talk, "Part-time Workers and Commission Employers."
9:30 "In the Masters' Music Room."
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Willard Robison's Orchestra.
10:30 Ambassadors; dance music.
10:45 CBS, Gladys Rice; orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Accordion and guitar duo.
5:15 The Singing Salesman.
5:30 Dance feature.
5:45 "Silver Strings."
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr Henry Edison Williams.
6:15 "Gypsy Fiddles."
6:30 "Song Pictures," Orrin White, tenor.
6:45 Dance music.
7:45 Larry Thornton, tenor.
8:00 Sons of Union Veterans of Civil War.
8:15 The Plectrum Players.
8:30 Studio program.
8:45 "Evening Reveries."
9:00 Broadcast to the fishermen at sea.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:00 noon—Musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—"Moments With the Masters."
4:30 p. m.—Dance music.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
9:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:00 noon—Studio recital.
12:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
1:00 p. m.—Local and NBC farm programs.
2:30 p. m.—Local programs.
4:00 p. m.—NBC programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; announcements; studio.
1:25 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:30 p. m.—Local programs.
3:30 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:15 p. m.—NBC programs.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
10:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:15 p. m.—Announcements; news.
12:30 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:15 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-Chicago game.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Local and CBS programs.
10:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:15-5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Banking Expert Urges Safety In Unified System

Professor Kemmerer Says Deposits Are Better Off Under Federal Unit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Sept. 14—The safety of bank deposits will be assured when the commercial banking system of the United States is unified under national law with all banks in the Federal Reserve System and with liberal provisions for the development of branch banking.

So believes Mr. E. W. Kemmerer, research professor of international finance at Princeton University, who addressed the annual meeting of the Savings Banks Association of Massachusetts at its opening session in the New Ocean House here today. More than 1000 trustees of savings banks from all over the State are attending the gathering.

Professor Kemmerer favored the policy of bringing all commercial banks gradually under federal jurisdiction over the deposit guaranty provision of the new Banking Act. He said that this plan for rendering bank deposits safe is merely "one of the eddies in the stream of banking trends and not part of the main current."

For Greater Safety

The dominant note of new banking developments will be greater safety of deposits, Professor Kemmerer continued, and this object will be accomplished not alone through important changes in our organic banking laws, but also through a greater recognition by bankers themselves of the public trusteeship of the banking business and of the interdependability of all the banks of the country which impose upon bankers a high collective responsibility.

Guard on Branches

Any extension of branch banking, the speaker warned, should be effected gradually and only along with an increased amount of government supervision and control to prevent abuses. He said that no new branch should be permitted to be established except after investigation by the Government and upon a governmental certificate of public convenience.

The bank authority criticized the deposit guaranty provision of the new Banking Act on the grounds that it has been tried in eight states during the past 23 years without success. If the deposits of most depositors are to be as safe in one bank as in another, by reason of the government guaranty, a large and increasing proportion of bank customers are going to keep their savings and do their business at those banks that are most "liberal" in their loan policies. This means competition in slackness in the granting of loans, he declared.

Against Deposit Plan

Mr. Frank P. Bennett Jr., editor, United States Investor, also criticized the Glass-Steagall deposit guaranty plan and said that for the savings banks now to become partners in the act would be to turn "our backs upon the confirmed judgment of many years, a judgment which has held that money in savings banks shall be kept as free from risk as possible."

In opening the conference, Mr. Myron F. Converse, president, described the outlook for savings as distinctly encouraging. He said that "our sentiment is united and the underlying strength of the country is so great, our natural enterprise so powerful, that we will achieve a stable basis."

Savings banks all over the country have felt the good impulses of improved national conditions, he declared, pointing out that one hears of lessened withdrawals, better deposits and many new accounts. Mr. Converse reported a good realty outlook and betterment of payments upon mortgages, both interest and principal. "Now," he concluded, "more than ever before, it is a function of mutual savings banks to encourage and extend home ownership."

Port Symbolizes Hopes of Poland

(Continued from Page 1)

had no experience in such matters. In short, the Poles found there was nothing doing—at least not at Danzig.

Today, however, there is a cotton exchange at Gdynia and it is said to be doing quite good business.

Nevertheless, there is no doubt that speaking statistically Danzig could have handled every ounce of cargo that now goes through Gdynia. The Poles built Gdynia partly because Danzig dockers would not unload a cargo of munitions at a vital moment during the war between Poland and the Soviet Union in 1921, partly as an insurance against being held to ransom by German-born middlemen in Danzig, partly to reinforce their claim to the Corridor, and partly to gratify their national pride.

Having decided to build Gdynia, the Poles have left no stone unturned to make it a commercial success. To a large degree they have succeeded. Now that Poland and Danzig are beginning to come together, the problem before the Poles today is to give Danzig a resonable share of trade without hurting Gdynia. It is a problem that can be solved, especially if the signs of returning prosperity do not prove illusory. But it will need self-sacrifice on the part of the Poles and a capacity for compromise on the part of the Danzigers.

Preferential Rail Rates

During the past few years, Poland has built a new railway to bring the industrial products of Upper Silesia to Gdynia. The Polish railways being owned by the State, it has been easy to grant a preferential scale of charges. So low are the freight rates that coal for Vienna from the Silesian mines goes to Gdynia by rail and then by sea to Trieste rather than across the narrow neck of Czechoslovak territory that separates Polish Upper Silesia from Austria.

Danzig is probably even better equipped to handle coal than is Gdynia. But there are no preferential rates to Danzig. Danzig, of course, wants to handle other export goods besides coal, which is not a very lucrative business. But Gdynia can easily cope with all the bacon and eggs which today constitute the principal export of Poland.

Similarly, Danzig cannot hope for very much of Poland's import trade at present—more particularly as there is known to be a considerable amount of smuggling going on into Poland through Danzig.

On the other hand, the port of Gdynia today is undoubtedly playing, so to speak, to capacity. Every day, you may see ships waiting outside the harbor because there is no room for them at the quays. Moreover at times, when the northeast wind blows strongly, the swell bursts into the inner basin and forces the ships away from the quayside lest they should be stove in. Gdynia harbor then has to stop working till the wind changes.

Harbor Needs Breakwater

It will be some time before a breakwater can be built to remedy this defect. And it will be a costly business to build it, though built it must be sometime. Every new work constructed at Gdynia will tend to equalize the present wide discrepancy in the harbor dues of the two ports.

Already it is probable that economically it would be better business not to expand further at Gdynia when there is so much space available at Danzig. Politically, of course, there is the question of the probability—or otherwise—of neighborly relations to be considered. As soon as Poland can count on neighborly relations, Danzig merchants will almost certainly be able to count on a steady increase in turnover.

Though Gdynia is by far the more up-to-date port of the two, Danzig has the advantage in such matters of skilled handling of cargo. How Gdynia (where wages are lower) lags in this respect can be seen by comparing the loading of a particular cargo of eggs at Gydnia and its unloading in London. Seven cases only were handled at a time in Gdynia; 12 in London, and the 12 cases in London were shifted faster than the seven at Gdynia, so that there was a double saving.

Political Conditions Faced

When the Polish worker at Gdynia gets more efficient he will presumably get better wages. Meanwhile the lower labor and harbor costs at Gdynia are at least partially offset by the greater skill of Danzig and as soon as political questions are out of the way, the Free City should make up some of the lost ground.

These political questions are the crux of the whole matter. To Poland, Gdynia is not merely an important economic asset but the outward and visible sign of national regeneration.

Go to any revue in Poland and it will be strange if there is not a scene depicting Gdynia and the future magnificence of the Polish navy and mercantile marine. Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, patriotic organizations of every kind make pilgrimage to Gdynia. Special cheap excursions to Gdynia are advertised all over the country.

Thus Gdynia for Poland is both a dream and a dream come true. For 200 years this little strip of coast was Polish. Then for 150 years it was German. Now it is again Polish. And there in the short space of 11 years—seven since work really began—has sprung into being an impressive monument to Polish commercial enterprise, to Polish skill and perseverance, to Polish national tenacity.

That is how the Poles see Gdynia. And they look forward to a great expansion there—not necessarily as a port, but as an industrial and residential center of the first rank. Already, miles away across the rough hills, lines of white posts mark out roadways not yet in being.

Near the middle of the Gdynia of today, a hill site has been set apart for an imposing cathedral. Soon, no doubt, the rye and potato fields which still flank Gdynia's supermodern streets will be plowed for the last time.

Expenditures Reach $40,000,000

The Polish Government has spent a lot of money on Gdynia—not less than $20,000,000. Much of it was borrowed from the French, who are also responsible for the construction of the port. Private firms and individuals are said to have expended a further $20,000,000. And there is little doubt that it was worth it. But with Danzig so near not a penny would have been spent on Gdynia if the Germans had not been unfriendly to the Poles and the Poles unfriendly to the Germans.

If the ancient animosities persist, war will come again and Gdynia will sink back into the sands. But if they die down, as they are at least showing signs of doing, Gdynia and Danzig must find a basis of compromise. The Polish Government will have to leave Gdynia to find its own level without special favors.

Are the Poles ready to take the risk? And would Germany count it to them for righteousness if they did so?

The future peace of eastern Europe depends on these two questions, but the time is not yet ripe to answer either of them. All that can be said is that the omens are today more favorable than at any time since the World War. Agreement in theory has already been reached. It now remains to work out that agreement in practice.

But supposing the story ends happily, what is Gdynia going to do about its oak tree?

General Classified

REAL ESTATE

RYE, N. Y.—Smart club grounds, attractive, 4 bedrooms, 3 baths, maids' quarters, breakfast room, 2-car, oil burner, Frigidaire; marked reduction; unfurnished $200 month; sale. SUZANNE GEDNEY, 19 Purchase St., Rye 671.

SOUTH PASADENA, CALIF. — Charming home, frame, 5 bedrooms, 3 baths, maid's room and bath, living room 20x40 panelled redwood, outdoor living room, large basement recreation room; lot 100x177, rare shrubs, 30 trees, 2 large oaks; 3-car garage, servants' quarters; choice neighborhood; finest school district; near car line; 30 minutes to Los Angeles; a home with real atmosphere. OWNER, 1828 Laurel St.

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Sea Pines on Cape Cod

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General Classified

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

TOLEDO, O.—A home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study. 3128 Collingwood Ave. MRS. L. MEYRICK. Jo-5983.

SANATORIUMS

THE GLENMONT HOME, INC. — A non-profit corporation. Rates $10 to $25 per week. a few rooms for non-paying guests also overnight guests. 91 Miami Ave., Columbus, Ohio.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS—Sell exquisite assortment 21 folders; you buy outright; samples on approval; other easy money makers; experience unnecessary. SCHWER, 914-C, Westfield, Mass.

BIG commissions selling finest $1 Christmas assortment; 21 beautiful folders—parchment, comic silhouette, novelties; also gift wrappings; request samples. DOERLA, Dept. S-23, Pitchburg, Mass.

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SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—This thoroughly organized advertising service of 23 years' recognized standing and reputation carries on preliminary negotiations for positions of the caliber indicated, through a procedure individualized to each client's personal requirements. Several weeks are required to negotiate and each individual must finance the moderate cost of his own campaign. Retaining fee protected by a refund provision as stipulated in our agreement. Identity is covered and, if employed, present position protected. If you have actually earned over $2000, send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, Inc., 120 Delward Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

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OFFICE APPLIANCE SALESMAN — Clean, dignified, tested, proven proposition; definite savings; increases office efficiency; commission selling plan; price range $10 to $1000; over 1000 nationally known users; territory open in several cities. Address THE SORTER GRAF CO., 4044 W. Jefferson, Detroit, Mich.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

UNIVERSITY of Wisconsin graduate in journalism would like position as companion, secretary or anything offering opportunity for growth; musical education. Write ROGER H. WILLIAMS, 213 De Witt St., Portage, Wis.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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Wood-burning fireplaces; Electrolux. Splendid transit facilities. Refined and cultured atmosphere. See Mr. Washington, TRafalgar 7-5943.

N. Y. C., 270 Seaman Ave. (West 218th)—New elevator, hall service, electric refrigeration, dining alcove, large, light rooms; overlooking Hudson River, Harlem River, Baker Field; 3-4-5 rooms; reasonable rent; both subways.

WOODHAVEN, L. I., N. Y., 8527 87th St.—Apartment of five or six rooms with bath and heat.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y., 271 Selye Terrace—6-room semi-detached. Telephone Culver 4192-W.

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BUFFALO, N. Y.—Centrally located, rates reasonable; Christian Scientist preferred. A. J. H., 172 Ashland Ave. LI. 5949.

N. Y. C., 801 West 110th (10-M)—Cozy housekeeping suite, bath, 10th floor, south windows; also desirable single; rates moderate.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., 79 Warwick Avenue—Sunny front room, private home; Christian Scientist preferred, pleasant location. L. W. SCHUMANN, Genesee 804-R.

ST. ALBANS, L. I., N. Y.—Three large, sunny rooms and bath; garage, light, heat, gas; private home; spacious grounds. Laurelton 8-0396.

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Local Classified

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COMFORTABLE, loving home in beautiful Shenandoah Valley offered to a few elderly gentlewomen; rates $2.50 daily, $15 weekly, $50 monthly; write for particulars. MRS. LORENE MACFARLANE, Harmony Hall, Harrisonburg, Va.

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Home for rest, study and recreation.
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WOMEN
Add to your income selling hosiery, lingerie and Christmas cards to neighbors, friends, etc.; excellent commission. ROYAL CROWN, 76 Summer Street, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

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TEACHER—Master's degree; Major Elementary Education; private school governess, house mother, personal companion. GARRETT, 509 West 122nd, New York City.

VISITING companion or chaperon; experienced; gentlewoman; references. Write Box P-13, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

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WOMAN SECRETARY — Experienced bookkeeper, stenographer; good reader; needs position; willing worker; any locality. Write Box M-25, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

WOMAN of wide traveling experience would act as guide or traveling companion or tutor at home. R-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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CONNECTICUT

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(Continued)

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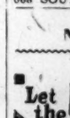
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(Continued)

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NEW YORK

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale
(Continued)

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Daily Features

All Nature

American Pipit

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

FROM Greenland's icy shores to Colombia's northern rim, ranges the American pipit or titlark, a member of the wagtail family. It is about the same size as the common English sparrow, and appears very much like the vesper sparrow. The sure clue to its identity is its long, comical tail. Vesper sparrows haven't the easy grace which at once characterizes the pipits, but hop rather than walk.

Titlarks are distinctly brown birds and are found in abundance in April, October, and November in almost any salt marsh or beach where they can glean the small shell-fish and animalcules tossed in by the tides. They also visit pastures and meadows where the ripe seeds of grasses and weeds are abundant.

The upper parts are brown, with each feather slightly darker near the center; under parts are pale buff, with a series of darker spots along the sides and breast; an eye ring is yellowish or white; and the ends of the outer tail feathers are white.

The American pipit passes the winters in New England and to the southward. It nests in Labrador and southern Greenland, where dry grasses, a little moss, and a few animal hairs, are fashioned into a hollow receptacle for the eggs placed on flat ground. The four or five light-brown eggs are scratched with black markings near the larger ends.

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: The new stockings that permit the girls to bend their knees to their heart's content without fear of starting runners will not, we venture, promote any increased activity in domestic floor-scrubbing.

Humorist: "The number of owner-drivers is increasing by leaps and bounds," says a car manufacturer. Pedestrians will continue to adopt the same method when crossing the road.

Richmond Times Dispatch: A band of bagpipes have left Glasgow for a French tour. And still we criticize France for pouring billions into the national defense.

Atlanta Constitution: They are going to rewrite the shoe code. Evidently they had it on the wrong foot.

NEW YORK

UTICA
(Continued)

Sale Housewares
Fall Cleaning Time is here again, so get the home in readiness with the many household utilities, as well as china and glassware included in this sale. Prices will be higher—it's wise to buy now!
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Cartoons of the Week

Courtesy Salt Lake City Deseret News
Spirit of '33

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MORE THAN TWO MILLION UNEMPLOYED PUT BACK TO WORK
BUSINESS AND FARM CONDITIONS GREATLY IMPROVED
INDUSTRY REVIVED—PAST
STRENGTHENED

Courtesy Omaha World-Herald
"Push It Along, Brother, I've Given It a Good Start!"

Courtesy Chicago Daily News
Everything's Swell Now

Courtesy Birmingham Age-Herald
"The Negotiations Have Progressed as Far as the Door"

Courtesy St. Louis Post-Dispatch
The Eagle On Another Job

Courtesy Philadelphia Inquirer
It's Rather Tough Being a Banker These Days

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Littlest (M. F. W.)—The correspondent writes:

Is the word "littlest" correct? It was not regarded as correct when I went to school, but I have seen it several times recently in a reliable newspaper.

Webster's regards the comparative "littler" and the superlative "littlest" as "chiefly dialectical or familiar, comparison being regularly made by 'less' or 'lesser,' and 'least.'"

Tabernacle (M. F. W., who reports hearing the *a* sounded as short *u*)—The *a* has intermediate (or one-dot) value as in *ask*. Note that there is no stress on the third syllable, *tab'-er-nah-kl*.

Vineyard (M. F. W., who reports hearing the last syllable as *-yurd*)—The *a* is somewhat obscured, as in *sofa*.

"An unique" (W. W.)—An old rule called for "a" before consonants, and "an" before vowels. According to this, "an one," "a unique," "a hour," "a honor," etc., would be acceptable. The rule should have stated that "a" should be used before words beginning with a *consonant sound* ("a one," "a unique"), and "an" before words beginning with a *vowel sound* ("an age," "an hour").

Although Webster's favors "a historian," "a hyena," etc., the dictionary has this note:

Some writers, however, use "an" before words beginning with h in an unaccented syllable, as "an historian," "an hypothesis," "an hotel"; and British writers not uncommonly use "an" before such words as "union," "ewe," "euphony," "eudiometer," "euphonic," etc.

Revelator, revelationist (W. W.)—One who makes a revelation, or reveals something, may be called a revelator or a revelationist. The latter word, however, may also apply to a believer in revelation. John, the writer of Revelation, although he was undoubtedly a revelationist, is appropriately referred to as "Revelator."

For the Scrapbook

Gems From the Poets

My own hope is, a sun will pierce
The thickest cloud earth ever stretched.
—*Robert Browning.*

Happy the man and happy he alone
He who can call today his own.
—*Dryden.*

No man is born into this world whose work
Is not born with him. There is always work,
And tools to work withal, for those who will;
And blessed are the horny hands of toil.
—*James Rusell Lowell.*

Think nought a trifle, though it small appear;
Small sands the mountain, moments make the year;
And trifles life.
—*Young.*

Better have failed in the high aim, as I,
Than vulgarly in the low aim succeed.
—*Robert Browning.*

Accuse not nature; she hath done her part;
Do thou but thine.
—*Milton.*

Who sweeps a room as for Thy laws
Makes that and the action fine.
—*Herbert.*

Capital of Kentucky

In the Worth Knowing drawing yesterday the dot representing the Kentucky capital was inadvertently labeled "Louisville," instead of "Frankfort."

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotations for Today

A LETTER, timely writ, is a rivet to the chain of affection;
And a letter, untimely delayed, is as rust to the solder.
—TUPPER

In Lighter Vein

Wrong Man

"I want a man to do odd jobs about the house, run on errands, one who never answers back and is always ready to do my bidding," explained a lady to an applicant for a post in the household.

"You're looking for a husband, ma'am, not a servant!" said the seeker for work.—*Whitely Seaside Chronicle.*

Women and Baseball

Mrs. Green (at ball game, as pitcher and catcher hold a conference): "What are they talking about?"

Husband: "About what to throw to the next batter."

Mrs. Green: "But they aren't allowed to throw anything except the ball, are they?"—*Boston Transcript.*

Her Fault

"What's your little brother's name?"

"I don't know yet," said little Betty. "He tries to tell us, but we can't understand him."

Royal Flattery

The Prince of Wales is credited with one of the neatest and prettiest compliments heard recently.

One of the most charming women in society, a peeress, remarked to H. R. H.: "I wish I could go into business, I should like to decorate houses."

"By living in them, Lady ——?" asked the prince.

Talking Shop

Dentist: "Which tooth do you wish me to examine?"

Pullman Porter: "Lower seven, if you please, boss."

Or Part of It

Mabel: "If somebody left you a million dollars, what would you do?"

Mr. Smartleigh: "Hire six lawyers and try to get it."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Bread Line

"Three policemen have been watching Brown's house constantly the last two nights."

"What did Brown do?"

"Hired a new cook."

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Today I was ambling along the hot pavement thinking of Uncle George's farm—
And his big fields of soft grass and the cool woods and shady lanes—
And I half wished that I was back there—
Then suddenly I heard a familiar voice—Hello, Snubs! Where have you been keeping yourself?"
It was my butcher friend and he quickly reminded me that city life, as well as farm life, has its advantages—Yes sir-e-e.

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Editor's Puzzle

145

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The jury was of differing opinions in regards to the guilt of the prisoner. The foreman, addressing all the members, told them while the person being tried was one of those men that talks too much, as to how much we can believe about how he vilified the defendent is a matter for everyone to consider and decide for themselves

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

Vocations

Motion Pictures

Having been given a motion picture projector, I decided to put it to profitable use by offering my services to people that had children—giving picture shows at children's parties. I rent the films (usually one comic and one travelogue) and charge a nominal sum for my services.

The mothers are pleased, as the children are kept interested; and one family recommends me to another. I expect to be kept busy every Saturday this winter.
DeWitt D.

Typewriter Repair Man

A handy boy in our neighborhood goes about cleaning and repairing typewriters. Many homes have typewriters, and, often, the reason they do not give good service is that they need a gasoline bath or a slight bit of adjustment. This boy understands this work and finds many a job as he goes from door to door asking if the machine is in good running order.
Marjorie S.

Amusements

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JOE COOK
IN HIS NEWEST MUSICAL REVUE
HOLD YOUR HORSES
WITH A COMPANY OF 100
Evgs. 50c to $3—Wed. & Sat. Mats. 50c to $2

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ORIGINAL N. Y. CAST OF 107
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25c, 35c, 50c, 85c, $1.10

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'Pray Without Ceasing'

[In response to numerous requests, the following Sundial contribution, which first appeared in this column Oct. 31, 1925, is gladly reprinted.]

Chicago

A NUMBER of ministers were assembled for the discussion of difficult questions. Among others it was asked how the command to "Pray without ceasing" could be complied with, and one of the number was appointed to write an essay to be read at the next meeting.

This being overheard by a maid-servant, she exclaimed, "What! a whole month waiting to tell the meaning of the text. It is one of the easiest and best in the Bible!"

"Well, well," said the old minister. "What can you say about it, Mary? How do you understand it? Can you pray all the time when you have so many things to do?"

"Why, yes sir," said Mary. "The more things I have to do, the more I can pray."

"Let us hear how you do this," said the minister.

"Well," said the girl, "when I open my eyes in the morning, I pray, 'Lord, open the eyes of my understanding!' while I am dressing, I pray that I may be clothed with righteousness; when I have washed me, I ask for the washing of regeneration; when I begin to work, I pray that I may have strength equal to my day; when I kindle the fire, I pray that God's work may revive in my heart; as I begin to sweep out the house, I pray that my heart may be cleansed from all its impurities; when I am preparing and partaking of the breakfast, I desire to be fed with the manna and the sincere milk of the Word; as I am busy with the children, I look to God as my Father, and pray for the spirit of adoption, that I may be His child; and so on, all day everything I do furnishes me with a thought of prayer."

"Enough," said the old minister. "These things are revealed to babes and often hid from the wise and prudent. Go on, Mary, pray without ceasing."

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Macy's—
in New York City, one of the world's largest department stores, at one time maintained, for delivery service, 523 horses. Today it has only one horse.

"Babe" Ruth—
holds more batting records than any other man in major league baseball. His home run total is nearing the 700 mark.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Leaning on Government

THE American revolution of 1933 is not without its backward glances. While the great body of Americans are moving enthusiastically — indeed too blindly — to support the Roosevelt recovery program, cries of alarm arise almost hourly from observers who see the "American system" endangered. One opening of a newspaper discloses a charge by Senator Hatfield of West Virginia that NRA is "Russianizing" America, a warning from Prof. Philip Cabot of Harvard that NRA is leading into Fascism, and a plea from consumers for a dictator to put "teeth" into the Blue Eagle.

All this places too much stress on forms. It is certain that measures now being put into operation to meet an emergency will have a tremendous permanent effect on the national economy. But the real danger is not so much that America will adopt some new system as it is that old habits of looking to the government for solutions of personal problems will be accentuated. For it is the spirit of what is happening that counts primarily.

If the American people will maintain their intellectual integrity and insist on understanding the recovery program before they attempt to carry it out, they will not be in any grave danger of losing essential rights. After all the present drive is little more than an effort to base economic stability on honest and fair business practice. The Government has undertaken to coördinate the effort and, where necessary, police it. It is imperative that the people keep government in its place as a policeman, and do not expect it to be a lawgiver. It is vital for citizens to recognize that government can only help them to combine their efforts; they must do the work.

Never was there more need—and opportunity—for enlightened individualism than there is under the "regimentation of industry" now in progress in America. Intelligent criticism is a prime requisite of effective coöperation. The present program can be carried out most usefully only if individual Americans take the trouble to understand it and make the adjustments which will permit it to function. If citizens choose to resign certain prerogatives of independent action which if retained might hinder a general recovery in which they expect to share, they are exercising a high form of individualism. The essential thing is that it should be an informed choice.

There is little present danger of Fascism or Russianism in the United States in a political sense. The powers now wielded by the Government can be recalled by the people. There is some tendency toward state socialism in the economic sphere. But that is largely an economic development, temporarily fostered by political action. The theory of high wages behind the recovery program may not be wholly understood or indorsed by the people. Yet there has been a remarkable growth of understanding. And certainly in so far as the program concerns fairer competition and better conditions for workers, it has wide popular approval.

But at the same time, too many people are accepting NRA unthinkingly. And there are many evidences of a tendency to lean on the Government. There has always been in America, even when Americans were most proud of their rugged individualism, a remarkably childish reliance on government to work wonders in the economic field. Elections are usually decided by the belief of citizens that the party in power has brought, or failed to bring, prosperity to the country. Today sees new manifestations of this absurd attitude. But recovery cannot be left to the Government.

No recovery program will succeed unless Americans put their individual thinking behind it. And no recovery program will endanger the liberties of Americans so long as they think for themselves. An important part of that thinking is the recognition that in so far as efforts now in progress express honesty and justice, they are supported by spiritual forces more powerful and worthy of faith than any rule of mortals. Men only weaken themselves when they lean on the fallible rule of men; they strengthen themselves when they rely on the government of a loving and omnipotent Father and on the best and most unselfish understanding they can obtain of His rule.

School Days and Traffic

IT IS a different world for some tens of thousands of our fellow beings. A far larger and more bewildering world. Until now, they have lived in a realm limited to the immediate vicinity of the place they have known as home. Save for their shortest voyages over its borders, they have been accompanied by an adult.

Now these thousands have started to school. Bravely they venture forth every day into a sphere peopled with strange adults and machines moving with lightning speed in a most mystifying and disconcerting way. Let the motorist read the six-year-old's eyes as he stands waiting at the crosswalk. One cannot fail to see in them the child's wonderment at the problem of coping with his big, new world.

If, however, the youngster is wondering, the adult has understanding.

Unlimited is his opportunity to welcome this newcomer among the elements that compose traffic, to minimize his fears, to take from his eyes that quality of wistfulness. These are things that can be done only by those whose traffic wisdom contains a large element of sympathy. In that group every motorist would prefer to be. Into it, fortunately, many can enter as they observe and reflect upon the expression of the six-year-olds who every year at this time become a new segment in the thing called "traffic."

Political Freedom in India

PROVISIONAL dates have now been fixed for each of the remaining steps in the great endeavor to which the British Government is committed of giving political freedom to the 350,000,000 people of India.

The joint committee of both houses of Parliament, which, last April in London, began revising the Government's carefully prepared "White Paper" scheme for this project, hopes to complete its final report by next spring. Cabinet examination of the report and the drafting of measures to legalize the proposals as eventually settled are expected to occupy the summer of 1934. The necessary enabling bill to give effect to the project is timed for introduction at Westminster early in 1935. A year is allowed for the passage of the measure into law. If all goes well, it should be just practicable for the new constitution to come into operation before the next British parliamentary general election, which, as the law now stands, has to take place not later than Oct. 27, 1936.

Evidence given before the joint committee shows clearly that a majority of informed opinion in the House of Commons at present is favorable to the Indian reforms. A small but very active minority opposes them. This minority is chiefly composed of right-wing Conservatives or "die hards" who hold that the Orient is not ripe for such proposals. This group has strong backing in the House of Lords.

On the other hand, the Government can count upon the support of the whole of what is usually the "opposition" including all Labor and Liberal Party M. P.'s. This is because left-wing British politicians generally regard the proposals as driving at what they approve. They criticize the scheme sharply, but this is only because they would like it to provide for a yet bigger immediate stride toward the goal of a fully self-governing India to which it looks.

There is still room for amendments. Some increase in the proposed very exiguous representation for Indian women, also additional safeguards for the preservation of law and order in the provinces, are likely to be added, and this will be all to the good. The scheme in other main respects has been but little shaken by the searching examination to which it has been subjected. It stands, in a very complex mesh of circumstance, as the best compromise that has proved capable of being evolved by the united efforts of representatives of all shades of British political thought.

Traveling to Live!

A RESTRICTED, but certainly not negligible, class of people may properly be described as citizens of the world. In pursuance of their profession or their art they move from country to country, earning considerable sums here, and then there. Among them may be put singers, and actors, and dancers, and even authors of international fame.

One such entertainer has just discovered that in two countries, in which she has passed several months, she is forbidden by the banking laws to export her savings. Now such regulations are becoming more and more frequent. It is possible to conceive a globe-trotter with capital locked up in half a dozen lands. One French author, who is widely read in Russia, for example, has decided to spend some time in that country in order to live on the funds that he has there accumulated.

Another popular performer intimates that his plan is to go from country to country, leaving his gains in the national banks. He hopes that when the time comes for him to retire he will have a number of fortunes in different parts of the world. They will be, it is true, locked up, but the rest of his life can be spent in agreeable tours. He will go as a free agent over the route which he has traversed professionally, and everywhere he will discover the wherewithal to live.

This solution of the new problems raised by monetary nationalism is ingenious. It can be extended not only to those countries which definitely block the currencies, but to those countries which are specially favored by low prices. Not very long ago France was regarded as one of the cheapest countries of the world in which to live. Then came the turn of Spain, where the necessaries of life could be bought at something like half the price demanded in France. England enjoyed a moment of specially advantageous rates. Italy and Germany in their turn have been lands in which one could "live on next to nothing." The happy days do not last long. France, for example, at the present time has become extremely dear, while the United States, which was once considered the most expensive of all countries, fell below the French standard.

Whether for the first or the second cause, it is pleasant to speculate on the emergence of a whole class of citizens of the world who will combine shrewd calculation with enjoyable travel. In the winter they will take a southern voyage, drawing checks on their southern banks. In the summer they will proceed northward, where they will find their northern nest egg. If prices fall in eastern countries, they will hasten to the East. When living is cheap in western countries, they will renew their acquaintance with the West. In short, they will make the best of a world in which are monetary restrictions and price fluctuations.

To enable them to do this without undue inquiry, it is to be presumed that the newspapers will daily publish, not only the rates of exchange as at present, but also a chart showing the costs of commodities in the different countries. The travelers will study these charts, and as money and prices go up and down, will commute between New York and London, with an occasional visit to Morocco or to Roumania.

The drawback is that they would never be allowed to settle down anywhere for a lengthy space of time. They would be condemned to perpetual wanderings. And although it might be amusing for a few years, it would become boring in the end. The instinct for home is strong, and although it may be good to travel from China to Peru, there will arrive sooner or later a desire to "cultivate one's own garden."

Perhaps by that time, just as globe trotting has been put on rational and profitable lines, monetary restrictions and price fluctuations will cease, and the weary globe trotter will find that he is just as well off in one place as in another.

Behind the Privet Hedge

PROBABLY as a welcome diversion from too long contemplation of the horrendous examples in the multiplication table at the municipal tax office New Yorkers are breaking lances over the momentous question of the sidewalk dining table.

Curiously enough, New York, usually so quick to adopt the novel, has been laggard in its welcome of this cosmopolitan innovation. In conservative Boston the sidewalk restaurant for the last two summers has added a note of color to one of that city's principal streets, and despite the quaint vagaries of New England weather the custom is finding imitators. The striped awnings and the little privet hedges bravely growing in gayly painted tubs bring a breath of continental Europe to the winding cowpaths whose ancient tracks the city is reputed to have followed in laying out its avenues and streets.

But in Gotham, where the rights and privileges of the citizens are always first in the hearts of its rulers and sachems, stern reformers see a menace to the pedestrians' freedom. To them the sidewalk restaurant is naught but an encumbrance. This *alfresco* dining, they assert, irks the hurrying citizen and cramps his well-known haste to be in some place other than the one in which he finds himself.

And yet one of the very arguments in favor of the sidewalk restaurant is the quiet pleasure of the diner as he watches the world go by. What a world of philosophic reflection opens to him as he calmly contemplates the kaleidoscopic procession in the intermissions between hors d'œuvre and dessert! But how shall he pursue this pleasing and profitable pastime if passers-by scurry past and cheat him of the chance of careful observation?

And the pedestrian, willy nilly compelled to slack his pace in passing the narrowed sidewalk, may perchance suddenly remember that he really isn't in a hurry at all and join the diners beyond the privet hedge.

The Casual Day

WE LIKE gardens. So when our wife came home from the country with her arms full of greenery and announced she would plant it along the fence on our back lawn, we registered spontaneous interest.

* * *

"Would you let us help you?" we asked.

She nodded—smiling a little faintly, we thought.

"Now," we went on, "it's the dark end you put into the ground, isn't it?"

She looked thoughtful. Then she said yes, but as if her mind was on something else. At last she spoke again.

"You know, you might run over to Mr. Simpson's and borrow his watering can."

"But Simpson's is twenty minutes' walk from here. I'll get one next door."

Nevertheless she insisted on Simpson's watering can. As usual, Mr. Simpson was ready for a chat, and we were a little longer than we expected to be, but not much longer. And we hurried all the way back.

"Wherever have you been?" our wife demanded. "Look!"

And surely enough, there was a garden in miniature all laid out.

"You've finished," we apologized. "But you *have* a watering can. Where did you get it?"

"Next door," she said, smiling at a plant she must have been particularly fond of.

* * *

Well, anyway, there's our wife's little garden, with all the plants in, right end up. And we like gardens. There's beauty and romance in them. And somehow—we feel it vaguely—a mystery in which we have a part.

Advertisement in London Observer:

YOU WILL FIND
YOUR HOLIDAY HOTEL
on page 14

What we can't understand is why some of those signposts we passed in our long search last week-end didn't tell us so.

Tammany's plan to tax the New York brokerage business seems to overlook some recent complaints of brokers that there isn't any business.

* * *

But New Jersey says even a wailing-wall street is better than none, and invites the New York Stock Exchange to avoid the new taxes by moving across the river.

* * *

New York's speculative community, however, has not yet decided to accept. It is suspected of waiting for an invitation from Texas, or some other big sheep-raising state.

* * *

Of course, Mary would say there's no reason to wait for that:

The market has its little lambs
Whose wool is hard-earned "dough."
And anywhere the market moves,
The lambs are sure to go.

* * *

Albeit they may be fewer than in 1928.

A Train Causerie

Between the Mississippi and the Columbia

MINNESOTA. A boy, poring over the morning paper, with a certain sense of the fitness of things, turns on the radio. Someone is singing "Old Man River," and the muddy waters of the Mississippi swirl round the great concrete piers of the railway bridge. A few minutes later the massive flour mills of Minneapolis fade in the distance. With the loss of the Twin Cities from the landscape the remainder of the State is a succession of lakes, clear as to water, gentle as to shore approach.

Barns, if not the farmhouses, are spacious, substantial. The soil is rich. Great farms lie in between the towns through which the train passes. As to background, their names tell their own story: Cokato, Kandiyoki, Kerkhoven, De Graff, Tintah. Trees are few except around the homesteads. Gold and emerald, the ripening wheat, the swaying oats, make a vast checkerboard.

NORTH DAKOTA spreads a different scene. Its roads are many, straight and cut through expanses of waving green. When the noise of the train lessens, songs of birds—bobolink and robin—may be heard. In the burning sun of a summer's day the wooden snow-baffles look strangely out of place. Willows and poplars follow the course of Porcupine Creek, the wind making the leaves of gray and green glisten as they move. Hour after hour the train speeds on. The sunset, over a sea of verdure, pales into night, to be succeeded by a pyrotechnic display as an electrical storm illumines the heavens.

MONTANA, through which we have been running since before the dawn, brings forth much information from the porter (later checked and found to be accurate). The Sweet Grass Hills to the north are evidenced by the pungent air that fills the car. Before reaching Devon, where the first view of the Rocky Mountain summit is to be had, he has given a résumé of the locality. From Spotted Robe to Glacier Park the amphitheater, whose walls on either side are the Rockies, grows narrower as the apex is reached.

There is a fifteen-minute stop at this national park, to which the visitor is ever willing to return. If he has been there before, or perhaps even though this may be his initial visit, he wonders at the incongruity of the station gardens of blooming iris, in midsummer, and the festively arrayed Blackfoot posers. Two enormous engines pull the long train up and on, following for many a mile the now-foaming waters of the Flathead or those less turbulent of the Kootenai.

IDAHO, for three hours only, as we cross a corner. Here the trees are taller, greener, straighter. There are marks of last season's cruel ravage of fire, a blackened trail through acres of undergrowth. A passenger reminds the others, with an eloquent gesture, that it is because of forest fires that observation cars (and the smokers within) now have no rear open-air platforms.

Great shadows lie on the mountain sides. You look for the cause. Only clouds. Huge rafts of logs are swiftly moving down the Pend 'Oreille—and the porter proves to be as eloquent and informative as to their probable destination—the Spokane Falls Waterpower Developing Plant—as he was when discussing the red man, whose land all this once was. Vivid wild flowers border the mountain streams and are to be seen in the sun-glinted forests.

WASHINGTON'S state line is crossed in the early twilight. The banks, heavily wooded, come down sheer to the twisting river bed of the Little Spokane. Many miles of orchards lie between the foothills. The train waits for its alternate, going eastward, to pass. Shadows deepen. A houseboat, tied to pilings, looks friendly. Its occupants salute with towels, caps, even drying bathing suits. The passengers on the "crack" transcontinental train wave back.

As dusk becomes dark, the conductor calls attention to a light in a cabin, high up on the mountains where trees stand out like a fringe. It is the forest lookout.

OREGON, in the morning, forms the other bank of this mighty expanse, with its gleaming white caps. Sunshine floods the quickly changing scene. These are the Palisades of the Columbia. Fold upon fold of irregular mountains, some verdant with fir, red cedar, hemlock, spruce and western larch. Others, bare rocks with jagged peaks. Some have snow in their crevasses and on their crowns.

Kaleidoscopically: Hood River valley and its apples, salmon hatcheries, lumber mills, massive rock buttes jutting out only to give place to wind-carved rocks, on which the morning sunlight thins chiffon-like trails of mist. Multnomah and Bridal Veil send their shimmering falls from great heights. Over massive modern bridges, one that spans the Columbia, the other the Willamette, and journey's end—for this is Portland.

W. H.

Notes From German Cities

Palace Opens For President

WHEN President von Hindenburg returns to Berlin from Neudeck, his country estate, he will take up residence in the presidential palace. Hitherto, he has lived in the Reichs-Chancellor's palace, while his own official residence has been under repair.

Many historical associations of great cultural interest to the German people are connected with 73 Wilhelmstrasse, which, during its 200 years' existence, has been the home of state ministers and officials and a publishing house. For nearly fifty years it served as the printing and publishing house of the well-known book dealer, Georg Andreas Reimer. Here Schleiermacher's early works, as well as Fichte's "Addresses to the German Nation," were first issued. In the Reimer salon some of the most famous literary gatherings of the early part of the last century took place. Here Ernst Moritz Arndt, Humboldt, Heinrich von Kleist, and the brothers Grimm, among others, gave readings from their works. In 1857, this house returned to the Prussian throne and was for long the Ministry of the Royal Household and the Herold's office. Here, too, on June 17, 1878, Richard Wagner spoke to a distinguished gathering which included such national figures as Delbrück, Helmholtz and Moltke.

* * *

German Aids Balbo Flight

"Immediately on my return to Europe," Air Marshal Balbo wrote to Herr Hermann Goering, German Air Minister: "I want to thank you for the valuable coöperation of Dr. Baumann. . . . In my opinion, none knows better than he how to penetrate the mysteries of the sea and the northern sky." Such words of appreciation were well deserved, for no one did more than Dr. Gerhard Baumann, the German air meteorologist, to insure the safety of that famous flight. Dr. Baumann had already rendered good service to the Greenland expedition of Herr von Gronau, the well-known German airman, and through the latter came into contact with the Italian Air Minister, who placed him in charge of weather observations for his expedition. From his station in Julianshart, in Greenland, Dr. Baumann made his observations, kept in permanent touch with the network of meteorological stations with which the official German weather bureau is in communication, and by means of his short-wave sender established direct and uninterrupted contact with Hamburg and America. He was thus able to advise the Italian squadron as to the best "weather routes" at all points. Later, he performed the same important task at Grace Harbor, Newfoundland, for the return trip.

* * *

Honor Is Paid Wood Carver

The Germanic Museum in Nuremberg is just now honoring, by an exhibition of some of his works, Veit Stoss, the great fifteenth century wood carver. Stoss was one of the prominent representatives of that important era in German art associated with such names as Simon Leinberger, Adam Krafft and Peter Vischer, and his work is still to be found in excellent specimens in many parts of north Germany and Poland. In fact, since, in 1477, he surrendered his citizenship rights at Nuremberg to work for a German community in Cracow, not a few Polish art historians have claimed him as a Pole. One of the finest examples of his wood carving, the famous Marien altar, is to be found in the old Polish capital. In 1496, he returned again to Nuremberg, where he carved the beautiful "Angel's Greetings," generally considered his most popular creation, and still to be seen in St. Lorenz Church, in this city.

* * *

Birds Sing For Gramophone

The naturalist department of the Stuttgart Museum has just announced the addition of a new feature which, in Germany at any rate, is unique. In collaboration with the Württemberg wireless company the director of the zoölogical section has had gramophone records made of the voices of a large number of singing birds native to the German woods and fields. These records are a great success from the educational and technical points of view and have already met with the profound approval of zoölogists, teachers and lovers of the animal world. Every visitor to the museum can now not only inspect the eggs, nests and stuffed forms of the central European singing birds, but also hear a reproduction of their songs.

* * *

Electric Buses For Berlin

The German capital is planning to introduce the electrically driven bus during the coming months. On the stretch of road between Spandau und Staaken, the "Oberleitungsomnibus," or "Obbus," as it will be called for short, will replace the present benzine-driven buses now in service here. These new buses, it is stated, will resemble trolley cars rather than ordinary buses in appearance, since the electric motor will be fitted under the body and that part in the benzine-driven bus occupied by the motor will be available for passenger accommodation. The new experiments are particularly intended to prove the abilities of the new buses in winter, and if satisfactory, they will be introduced on other routes also.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed but the editorial board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Scott and Burns

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The writer of your editorial entitled "Key to a Scottish Mystery," which appeared in the August 25 issue, expressed the view that "Scotsmen, of course, appreciate the merits of Sir Walter; but it is for Burns that their main pride and affection are reserved."

I am not so sure that this view is wholly correct. I am inclined to think that Burns's poetry is not so popular with the Scots as so many foreigners believe.

It is well to remember that Scott interpreted all Scotland and not merely a part of it, as did Burns. Scott, as a novelist as well as a student of human nature, made it his business to understand all his countrymen, and this necessitated frequent journeys to various parts of Scotland and an intimate knowledge of the dialects as well as the Scottish Gaelic. Not so did Burns, who was quite content to use only one dialect. To Burns, the Western Highlands of Scotland and their language, Scottish Gaelic, were complete mysteries. He made no attempt to understand them. Therefore, Burns cannot be considered as the voice of all Scotland.

Another point worth remembering is that foreigners can best approach an understanding of the Scottish character through Scott's novels, rather than through Burns's poetry. Burns's writings are almost unintelligible even to a great many Scots, for to grasp the underlying meaning in his poetry requires the constant use of a glossary of Scottish words and phrases.

The editorial says: "Burns's great hold on the popular imagination is due to his unrivaled command over a pathos that is as poignant as it is simple . . in this kind of pathos, in his professional publications, Scott had little power."

While the above is true, it is well to remember that Burns had little control over his passions, and this lack of control appears in his writings, as well as it appears in the life and writings of the other two great lyric poets, Sappho and Catullus. On the other hand, Scott, in his novels, manifests an austerity and "steadfast courage" which have a tremendous appeal for a great many Scots.

Any Scot who has been reared on a daily fare of Scottish Presbyterian theology (and what Scotsman hasn't?) is not likely to be impressed by Burns's poetry. Emotionalism and sugar-coated sentiment are abhorrent to the Scottish character. The cause of this may be attributed to the cold-blooded Scottish theology.

I see no reason why there should be any mystery regarding the relative appeals of Scott's and Burns's writings.

WILLIAM M. MACKENZIE.

Detroit, Mich.

Let Nothing Be Wasted

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wonder if our dear President and his "brain trust" ever read of the story of Joseph, in the Bible, who was instructed by the Lord to "lay up for the lean years in the years of plenty."

Why this destruction and waste of our pigs and grains—these Communistic methods?

God does not create and multiply his harvests in order that they be destroyed and plowed under. God "gives the increase," and we must not destroy it. When Jesus fed the 5000, did he not command that "nothing be wasted"? His law of economy allowed for no waste.

Let us pray that our President be guided by the law of right, for a law is not a law unless it is right and produces only good.

Yours for the NRA. No reform in annihilation

Chicago, Ill.

L. B.